

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The Mining Journal is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2401.—Vol. LI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1881.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE SIXPENCE PER ANNUM, BY POST £1 4s

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.

Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded regularly on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.
BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—
25 Almada, 6s.
20 Carnarvon Cop., 19s.
50 Colorado, £2 8s. 9d.
25 Devon Con., £9.
5 Derwent, £1 2s. 6d.
50 East Creb., 3s., c.p.
20 East Caradon, 16s.
20 E. Roman Grav., 15s.
50 East Van, £1 3s. 9d.
50 E. W. Rose.
25 Frontino, £4.
50 Glenrock, £1 7s. 6d.
50 Glenroy, 9s.
10 Grogwinion, £2½.
75 Herodsfoot, 15s.
30 Hington Down, £1 3s.
50 Javali, 5s.
100 Last Chance, 20s.
20 Leadhills, £1 18s. 9d.
40 Marke Valley, £1 5s.
50 Morla Du, 13s. 9d.
30 North D'Essey.
50 Nouv. Monde, 21s.
50 N. Penstruthal, £1¼.
20 N. Wye Valley, 10s.
25 Pandora.
100 Polrose.
50 Port Phillip, 7s. 6d.
50 Potosi, 23s. 9d.
50 P. of Wales.
50 Parys Copper.
50 Pestarena, 7s. 6d.
30 Ruby, £6 8s. 9d.
10 Richmond, £16 12 6
10 Roman Grav., £11¼.
30 So. Devon, £1 15s.
30 S. Indian Gold, £1 16 3
15 S. Condurrow, £9 12 6
50 So. Darren, £1 12s 6d
25 So. E. Wynaad, £1 6 3
50 S. Penstruthal, 10s. c.p.
50 Tanker. Gt. Con., 11s 3
200 United Van Consols
and Glyn, 5s. 6d.
300 Ditto, pref., 11s. 3d.
20 Walkham Unit., fully
paid, 16s.
50 West Phoenix, £1 11 3
20 Wheel Orebor, £3¼.
20 West Kitty.

* * SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

BUYER OF CAMBRIAN MINE Shares.

RAILWAYS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
AMERICAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover in these and all Stock Exchange Securities.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in:—
Devala Moyer.
Devala Central.
Great Southern Mysore.
Indian Glenrock.
Indian Kingston.
Indian Phoenix.
Indian Trevelyan.
Myaore.
Ooregum.
Rhodes Reef.
South-East Wynaad.
South Indian Gold.
Tambacherry.
Wynaad Perseverance.
At CLOSE MARKET PRICES, free of commission.

* * Reliable information given on any of the above. A daily price list issued giving closing quotations. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Frontino and Bolivia Potosi, Ruby, Nouveau Monde, and Richmond.

* * SHARES IN THE ABOVE INDIAN OR OTHER GOLD AND SILVER MINES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.
RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN and COLONIAL BONDS.
TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.
Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement
A List of Investments free on application.

MR. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
100 Almada, 5s. 3d.
25 Arendal.
50 Bodidris, 20s.
75 Brazilian Gold.
50 Colorado.
2 Cape Copper, £43¼
20 Carnarvon, 19s.
25 Copiapo.
50 Chillington (£2 paid), 36s.
10 Devon Consols, £9.
75 Devon Friendship, 20s.
3 Dolcoath, £73.
50 Eberhardt.
25 East Van.
40 Frontino, £4¼.
100 Glenroy, 9s. 6d.
20 Great Holway, £5¼.
5 Great Laxey, £17¼.
75 Goodeyere, 23s.
100 Hungarian Copper.
50 Hington Down.
100 Indian Glenrock.
60 La Plata, 28s. 9d.
50 Morla Du.
15 Mona, £10¼.
40 Marke Valley.
25 New Trumpet.
100 Nouv. Monde.
60 Potosi, 24s.
25 Prince of Wales.
75 Fen-y-Oreseed, 22s 6d.
15 Richmond.
20 Ruby, £6 8s. 6d.
120 South Creb., 12s. 6d.
30 Santa Cruz, 13s. 6d.
100 So. Indian.
50 Tankerville, 11s. 6d.
50 Tamar, 20s.
5 Van, £9 3s. 9d.
50 Wheel Jane, 11s. c. p.
40 Wheel Polbreten.
25 Wheel Grenville, £9¼
30 Wheel Boys, 45s.
50 West Goldolphin.

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

Mr. Bumpus devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.—The position of the TIN market is steadily improving, and in all probability there will be a considerable advance in the price of this metal very shortly.

Shares in SOUND TIN MINES should, therefore, be bought at present prices, as many of them are likely to have an early and substantial rise.

The following are particularly recommended:—
WHEEL GRENVILLE.
WEST GOLDOLPHIN.
WEST KITT.
WHEEL AGAR.
WEST POLBRETEEN.
NEW TRUMPET CONSOLS.
NEW PEEVOR.
WHEEL BOYS.
NEW KITT.
GOODEVERE.

WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER.
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ESTABLISHED 1867.

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WITHIN, E.C.
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50 Bedford United.
60 Bratsberg.
150 Chontales.
100 Carnarvon.
2 Carn Brea.
50 Darwent.
120 Don Pedro.
120 Devala Moyer.
200 Exchequer.
100 East Blue Hill.
60 East Roman Gravel.
10 Frongoch.
50 Gawn.
80 Glenroy.
100 Gold Coast.
100 Goodeyere.
15 Hington Down.
50 Indian Trevelyan.
75 Javali.
50 Kit Hill.
20 Lead Hill.
50 Lady Ashburton.
10 Minera.
45 New Kitty.
50 New Peavor.
85 Okel Tor.
100 Pandora.
50 Parys Copper.
80 Prince of Wales.
100 Port Phillip.
100 Polrose.
50 South Devon.
100 Sentin.
45 South Darren.
50 Tankerville.
5 Tincroft.
100 Tambacherry.
20 West Kitty.
50 West Caradon.
100 West Polbreten.
10 Wheel Agar.
30 Wheel Costes.
100 Wheel Jewell.
100 Port Phillip.
100 Polrose.
50 South Devon.
100 Sentin.
45 South Darren.
50 Tankerville.
5 Tincroft.
100 Tambacherry.
20 West Kitty.
50 West Caradon.
100 West Polbreten.
10 Wheel Agar.
30 Wheel Costes.
100 Wheel Jewell.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Polbreten, Wheel Agar, West Kitty, Penhalls, New Kitty, East Blue Hills, West Poldice, and East Pool.

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MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
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BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS
—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES,
MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST,
No. 833, Vol. XVI., for AUGUST month, will shortly be ready,
and will be sent to customers on application.

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DULL MARKETS—CHEAP SHARES.
The present is a MOST FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY for INVESTORS to PURCHASE SHARES in BONA FIDE COMPANIES.

TO INVESTORS.
Avoid purchasing shares in any company without first seeking sound advice. READ INVESTMENT NOTES in this week's MINING JOURNAL.

PRINCE OF WALES.
BRATSBERG.
NEW KITT.
WEST POLBRETEEN.
CREBOR.
NORTH D'ESSEY.
WEST KITT.
WHEEL UNY.
CARNARVON COPPER.
GREYS BREWERY.
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25 Birdseye Creek, £1 17 6
70 Brazilian Gold, 18s. 9
20 Bwch United, 35s.
20 Carn Caradon, 20s.
150 Chontales, 2s. 6d.
50 Devala Moyer, 30s.
20 Dev. Friendship, 20s.
50 Don Pedro Gold, 14s.
10 Devon Con., £8¾.
30 Devon Gt. Uni., 25s.
50 English-Austra., 24s.
100 Exchequer, 2s. 6d.
25 East Caradon, £¼.
75 French Date Coffee, (15s. paid), 8s. 6d.
60 Indian Glen., £1 13s.
40 Indian Phoenix, £1 5
25 Indian Trevel., £1.
100 I. X. L., 3s. 3d.
100 Kapanga, 7s. 6d.
50 Kit Hill, 17s.
50 Lady Ashburton.
50 La Plata, £1 10s.
30 Marke Valley, 23s. 9d.
65 New Peavor, 11s.
60 Nouveau Monde, 20s.
50 N. Trumpet Con.
25 No. Herodsfoot, 12s. 6
40 Polrose, 11s.
50 Potosi, £1 3s. 9d.
60 Prince of Wales, 15s.
40 Pandora, 13s.
75 Pestarena, 6s. 6d.
25 Parys Corpora., 17s 6d
40 Rhodes Reef, 18s. 9d.
100 Rossa Grande, 3s.
25 South Devon, £1 12s 6
25 So. Indian, £1 13s. 9d
20 Southwark and Deptford Tram., £9¼.
25 Tamar Silver-Lead.
40 Tankerville, 11s.
30 Tambacherry, £1 6 3
50 Tin Hill, 20s.
60 Van Consols & Glyn United, 5s. 6d.
50 Van Consols and Glyn Pref., 14s.
90 West Crebor, 10s. 6d.
50 West Lisburne, 25s.
30 West Polbreten, £1¼.

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MINING INVESTMENTS.—Second Edition, just published.
"What to Select, and What to Avoid," by ALFRED THOMAS, 10, Coleman street, London, E.C. Will be forwarded on receipt of 12 stamps.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
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The following SHARES are FOR ABSOLUTE SALE. Reasonable and in some instances very low offers will be accepted:—
100 Bodidris.
100 Kit Hill.
100 East Devon.
300 East Rose.
100 Gover Consols.
70 Mysore Peets, 11s.
60 Grogwinion.
50 Friendship.
100 Mounts Bay, 2s. 6d.
100 Santa Cruz, 13s. 6d.
40 Polgooth Gt. United.
110 Sortridge Consols.
175 Old Shepherds.
230 Parka Mines.
105 Tankerville.
50 Walkham United.
50 Indian Consolidated.
150 Okel Tor.
260 New Wye Valley.
70 Bratsberg.
50 West Devon.
65 Ystwith, 18s.
50 Chile.
45 Carn Camborne.
125 Gt. Southern Mysore.
150 Indian Kingston.
15 Olathe.
150 Tamar Sil-Lead.
140 So. Wl. Crebor.
100 Drake Walls.
80 Hungarian.
200 Waba Wynaad, all paid.
8s. 6d.

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Specially advised for immediate investment, the HALKYN DISTRICT MINES DRAINAGE COMPANY (presided over by HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER), and allied Mines, THE RHODESMOR, &c. Thoroughly reliable. Also, PITANGUI (Gold), SANTA BARBARA, BRAZILIANS, FRONTINOS, and POTOSI.

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SAFE INVESTMENT IN THE RICHEST DISTRICT IN WALES.
THE BRITISH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1880, with Table A for its Articles of Association.
Capital, £30,000, in £1 shares, with power to increase.
Bankers: North and South Wales, Blaenau, Festiniog.
London Agents—London and Westminster Bank.

Great extent of rich silver-lead and blende proved almost inexhaustible that will give good profits immediately the dressing machinery is erected. Agreement, Memorandum, Articles of Association, Reports, Plans, Assays, and Samples of Ores, can be seen at 59, Hope-street, Wrexham; 5 in 8a, Rumsford-court, Liverpool, and Garrick House, Adelphi, Strand, where every information and inspection orders can be obtained.

CAUTION TO SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS IN CERTAIN MINES.

THE FOLLOWING UNCALLED FOR AND UNTRUTHFUL REMARKS, inserted for a damaging purpose, APPEARED IN A CIRCULAR SENT OFF BROADCAST, and issued this month by

ENDEAN AND CO.,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO INVESTORS IN CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.—
BEWARE OF THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—IT MEANS
UNLIMITED LIABILITY.
LIMITED LIABILITY IS THE ONLY SAFE AND PROFITABLE SYSTEM.

CAUTION TO INVESTORS.—Do not be deluded in buying shares in mines because of the smallness of the capital or number of shares. Men who profess a knowledge of mining, or claim to have any practical knowledge of it, know that mines started with a small capital soon run short of funds. We, therefore, say—NEVER INVEST IN A MINE unless the COMPANY is strictly LIMITED, and has at least 30,000 capital. Holders of shares in such mines as GREAT POLGOOTH UNITED may congratulate themselves on possessing one of the richest tin mines in Cornwall, with ample capital to work it.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—This is the best and cheapest lead mine share in the market at anything under £2 per share—its capital is £40,000. Some caution is necessary in the selection of the shares; and as we are inundated with questions as to our opinion respecting a large number, to save trouble and correspondence we venture to particularise those we consider ineligible investments.

No. 1.—EAST CRAVEN MOOR: Will want more capital.

No. 2.—MONA MINE (Limited): Shares quoted £10 each; 100 per cent. premium. Too high to buy.

No. 3.—HERODSFOT (Silver-Lead Mine)—Cost Book: Endless liability, and calls likely to be £10 per share before it pays dividends.

No. 4.—WHEEL JANE (Tin Mine)—Cost Book: Calls likely to equal those required for Herodsfot, and results even further distant.

No. 5.—WHEEL JEWELL (Copper Mine)—Also Cost Book: Calls equal to £10 or £15 per share may be made before profits can be looked for.

SOUTH DARREN.—These are about 15s., but we do not recommend them.

ORGANOS GOLD MINES (Limited).—Capital only £15,000; not sufficient to work any mine abroad, even if nothing was paid for it; and as it is far enough away for all practical purposes, it is probable that the company's resources may come to an end within 18 months.

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

If ever there was a period in the history of finance when investors need the advice of able and experienced counsellors to guide them safely through the BREAKERS, SHOALS, and QUICKSANDS which abound in the unknown depths of speculation upon which the bark of National Thrift is often launched, that period is the present.

We know the value of this mine (TAMAR SILVER-LEAD) and the new discovery, and in urging the purchase of shares whilst we can sell them at £1 17s. 6d. each, we are actuated by a desire to make money for our customers. * * * and we feel confident that in less than THREE MONTHS we shall be able to deal in Tamar shares at FIVEFOLD their present price. At any moment, in diving on the course of the tide, rich bodies may be cut into, and shares rise £1 or £2 at a bound. We, therefore, cannot too strongly urge intending purchasers to send us their orders by return of post if they wish to secure them at £1 17s. 6d. each. We can supply 550 shares at £1 17s. 6d., free of all further liability.

ENDEAN AND CO., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint stock companies have been duly registered:—

THE BERNERS GALLERY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. The making of gains and profits as art dealers and British colourmen. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. J. Morgan, 64, Berners-street; J. H. Hebron, Bloomsbury Mansions; F. Hebron, 33, Morton-road; H. B. Simpson, Liverpool; J. S. Tomkins, 5, Friar-street; R. Andrews, Barnes; F. Hofman Southwark.

THE ST. JAMES'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS COMPANY (Limited). Capital 45,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire land, build, erect, let, or otherwise dispose of any buildings, chambers, &c. The subscribers are—F. G. W. Fearon, 17, Great Winchester-street, 10; H. T. de Bathe, 103, Victoria-street, 10; J. Brand, Brentford, 3; Earl

ESTABLISHED 1852.
HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Cautions Shareholders in the following Mining Companies against the untruthful statements made by ENDEAN AND CO., and gives the correct information respecting them.

PROPERLY CONDUCTED, THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM IS FAR PREFERABLE TO LIMITED LIABILITY, AND FAR MORE PROFITABLE.

This is not truthful, as the back page of this Journal proves, and ENDEAN and CO. also know, but they wish to palm off the GREAT POLGOOTH UNITED at 1*l.*, IN 100,000 SHARES. TAMAR CONSOLS AT 42, IN 40,000, AND SOUTH CREBOR AT 1*l.*, IN 40,000 SHARES.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS. The Cost-book mines have outstripped the Limited Liability, as I proved in this Journal of last week, and again in another part of this week's Journal, and yet ENDEAN and CO. state Limited Liability is the only safe and profitable system.

CAHN CAMBORNE IS COST-BOOK, IN 6000 SHARES, with 8s. PAID, are strongly advised by ENDEAN and CO. at £3 10s. per share.

I CAUTION MY READERS not to be deluded into buying shares in old worked out Cornish and Devonshire bubbles, in 100,000 shares, under the cover of Limited Liability.

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE COST-BOOK MINES are far preferable to and pay better than the best of the "limited" mines. **GREAT POLGOOTH UNITED** is one of those 100,000 SHARES SCHEMES. I am told 30,000 shares are issued to the public, and I presume if the promoters are paid out of this there will not be much capital left to unwater the old mine. The shares can be bought at 12s. 6d. each fully paid or less, so there is not much chance of investors giving ENDEAN and CO. 1 to 1*l.* per share for them.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—THIS MINE IN 40,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH ARE £2 PER SHARE ACCORDING TO ENDEAN AND CO.—only £20,000 FOR THE MINE. It would appear from the report of the third general meeting, of June 1, 1881, they had a credit balance of £5592 10s.; is this made up from a sale of shares coupled with sale of silver-lead and fluor-spar. The report does not state what the silver-lead and fluor-spar realised. **DURING TWELVE MONTHS THEY HAVE RAISED (AFTER THREE YEARS WORKING) 12 TONS OF SILVER-LEAD, 130 TONS OF BEST FLUOR-SPAR, 120 TONS OF SECONDS, AND 150 TONS OF THIRDS, A TOTAL OF 400 TONS, WHICH IS NOW ON THE FLOORS:** 400 tons looks a large output, but the report does not state what the 383 tons of fluor-spar is worth. I may add the market price of these shares is 17s. 6d. to 20s., and taking them at £1 each it is £40,000 for the property—a good round sum. I well remember South Tamar. It was a good mine, but one fine morning the Tamar river broke through and flooded it and shut it up for ever.

No. 1.—EAST CRAVEN MOOR (Limited).—At the present moment THEY HAVE £3800 UNCALLED CAPITAL. They have sold £5000 worth of lead ore, and they are NOW RAISING 45 TONS PER MONTH, WHICH LEAVES A PROFIT, as the following from the manager of the mine proves:—

EXTRACT FROM REPORT, 2ND JUNE, 1881.
We shall have by the end of this week 55 tons of lead ore at the mill in course of smelting, 45 of which has been raised and dressed during the past month, at an average cost of 80s. per ton.

If lead was the same price as when the present company commenced operations the profit would be about £440 for the month instead of only £140.

(Signed) D. WILLIAMS.
There are 30,000 shares in the mine, and surely at 12s. 6d. to 15s. they are not high, considering they are actually making monthly profits. These are better worth £2 than Tamar are £1, considering the adjoining mine on the same lodes gave £200,000 in profits.

No. 2.—MONA MINE (Limited): If Mona shares are too high to buy at £10, in 8000 shares, equal to £80,000 for the mine, what must Tamar be in 40,000 at £2, ENDEAN and Co.'s price, equal to £80,000. Mona is the most celebrated mine in the kingdom; they are now raising 400 tons of copper ore monthly, excluding ochres, bluestone, &c. The mine has worked 112 years, and paid some five million pounds in profits. I will pay travelling and hotel expenses of any honest-minded person to go and see the mine, provided he can return and tell me he is dissatisfied with his visit. It is one of the grandest mines in this country. I have nothing to do with the mine beyond being a shareholder, and advising purchase because I believe in its future for investment. If Tamar are worth £2 in 40,000 shares, Monas ought to be and are worth £50 now. You cannot compare the two mines.

No. 3.—HERODSFOT (Silver-Lead Mine): This mine has called up 10s. 9d. per share since February, 1880. Total outlay to date only £5450. They have sold £9000 worth of silver-lead ore. They employ 120 hands. They expect to raise and sell 250 tons of ore for the four months; this will pay cost, possibly give a profit. The machinery, engines, stamps, &c., cost some £16,000. The mine paid £79,503 upon an outlay of £8704, and I believe it will pay again. Meetings are held every four months; there are no liabilities. The call in October, 1880 was 2s. per share, no call in March, 1881, and in June, 1881 a call of 2s. per share, which paid all liabilities. No call is expected at the October meeting, under any circumstances 1s. per share would suffice, and yet ENDEAN and Co. would basely insinuate £10 per share in calls before dividends: 12,000 shares, price 15s. each, only £9000 for the whole concern. It strikes me Herodsfot shares are far better worth buying than Tamar, or South Crebor, Carn Camborne, or Great Polgooth United. I would rather give £2 per share for Herodsfot than 10s. per share for shares in either of the other "four" to hold.

No. 4.—WHEEL JANE (Tin Mine): This mine has been worked some years, AND PAID £16,836 IN DIVIDENDS upon an outlay of £5530. In 1878 and 1879, when tin was £55 per ton (it is now £30 per ton), the mine would not pay. Expensive stamping machinery, new engine, pitwork, and other appliances have been erected, costing several thousand pounds, which will now enable them to work the mine at and below the 80 fathom level, and for hundreds of fathoms under the adit, where there is a vast amount of tin ore ground. It is known to be a good sound property, and a small further outlay will suffice to bring it into a dividend state again. Meetings are four-monthly. There are 12,388 shares, with £1 10s. 8d. called up. Machinery, &c., cost £16,000, and they have a good mine to open up. They are the cheapest tin shares in Cornwall at 12s. 6d. to 15s., intrinsically worth 50s., considering future prospects.

No. 5.—WHEEL JEWELL (Copper Mine): This mine is in 12,000 shares. Meetings are four-monthly. There are no liabilities. At the last meeting a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made, and they sold during the four months 103 tons of copper ore. They have just sampled 146 tons of copper ore, and will have another sale before the October meeting, when I expect a call of 1s. per share will clear off all liabilities. **THE REMARKS OF ENDEAN AND CO.** respecting calls of £10 or £15 per share are made for a vile purpose, and shareholders will no doubt see through these persons. Shares are 12s. 6d. to 15s., well worth buying.

SOUTH DARREN.—There are 9000 shares here of £1 10s. each (limited), and I am not aware of any sellers under 27s. 6d. to 30s., at which price they are better worth buying than Tamar, South Crebor, or Great Polgooth United, as the following sales will prove:—

SALES OF ORE FROM SOUTH DARREN IN 1881.			
January—Lead and copper	£449 12 1	May—Lead and copper	£582 4 6
February—Lead	302 10 0	June—Lead	503 2 6
March—Lead	302 10 0	July—Lead	705 5 0
April—Lead	658 2 6	August—Lead and copper	779 5 0

They are making good monthly profits. Compare this mine with Tamar Silver-Lead, in 40,000 shares of £1 each, being puffed at 35s. to 40s. each, when they can be bought at 20s. per share.

I do not for one moment suppose that the directors or shareholders wish ENDEAN and Co. to recommend them. It is far too good a concern for their firm.

ORGANOS GOLD MINES (Limited).—ENDEAN AND CO. ARE ENTIRELY IGNORANT of the facts of this company. If the gold is there £15,000 is more than sufficient to work it. I took 500 shares at par, £1 each, because it was legitimately brought out, and no money charged for the property, and I still hold those shares, although a good premium can be obtained. I have every reason to believe in the truthfulness of the reports equally as much, and perhaps more so, than in many of the Indian gold mines in 100,000 to 400,000 shares, and certainly before the Great Polgooth United in 100,000 shares of £1 each.

It is to be trusted ENDEAN and Co. (I BELIEVE Messrs. ENDEAN AND GREGORY IS THE FIRM) will guide those WHO ACT upon the ADVICE OF SUCH ABLE AND EXPERIENCED COUNSELLORS safely through the BREAKERS, SHOALS, and QUICKSANDS which abound in the unknown depths of speculation, and I hope for the sake of the shareholders neither Great Polgooth United in 100,000 shares, Tamar in 40,000 shares, or South Crebor in 40,000, will strike the BREAKERS, be cast upon the SHOALS, and sink in the QUICKSANDS, as did LLANRWST in 30,000 shares of £2 each, the last of their great prices, and thus become a total loss.

* IF TAMAR ARE FIVEFOLD their present value IN THREE MONTHS (ENDEAN AND CO.'S price being £1 17s. 6d. each now), it would be £9 7s. 6d. per share, equal to £375,000 for the mine.

I NOW LEAVE MY READERS TO JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES.

H. GOULD SHARP, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

of Northesk, Longwood, 10; H. C. Merivale, Eastbourne, 10; R. G. Longwood, 3; H. J. H. de Vismes, 23, York-place, 3.

THE WEST PORT NIGEL LEAD AND BARYTES SYNDICATE MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To adopt and carry into effect an agreement made for the purchase of the West Port Nigel Lead and Barytes Mine, situate in the parish of Aberdaron, Carnarvon, North Wales, and to acquire any other lands or leases, grants of land or property. The raising, working, and making merchantable barytes and lead and the produce thereof, and carrying on the business of miners, smelters, and quarriers. The terms of purchase are 1500*l.* in cash, and 300 fully-paid up shares. The subscribers—W. J. Williams, 51, Shepherd's Walk, accountant, 2; C. Fitzgerald, Kew, captain, 2; R. Hedger, 19, Leicester-square, accountant, 2; A. P. Culhans, 110, Cannon-street, mineral agent, 2; T. Prior, Gresham House, journalist, 2; T. Turner, Peckham, builder, 2; J. H. Parker, Islington, no occupation, 1. W. J. Sennett, of 46,

Southampton Buildings, shall be the London manager, and George Spargo, M.E., the company's engineer.

TREDOMEN QUARRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 6000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To acquire, work, and develop certain veins of paving, block, and building stone. The subscribers are—S. Shepton, Cardiff, 10; H. Collins, Pontypool, 1; J. Bevan, Pontypool, 1; E. Fowler, jun., Pontypool, 1; C. Taylor, Cardiff, 1; A. Raymond, Cardiff, 1; M. Morgan, Cardiff, 1.

LA BONITA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. To search for gold in the State of Tolima, United States of Columbia, South America, and to acquire by purchase on terms agreed upon the exclusive mining and other rights over certain lands in said State, and to seek, win, open, and work the gold and other mines, minerals, and precious stones, and generally to carry on the business of a gold mining company in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—P. O. C. de Gerson, 45, Chesham-place, count; H. J. Brewer, Lewisham, clerk; W. F. Cugny, 165, Downham-road, clerk; J. E. T. Woods, Brixton, C.E.; D. C. Dorg, 39, Lombard-street, correspondent; H. K. Lane, 107, Fleet-street, no occupation; A. Littell, Lewisham, clerk. The first directors are General Hamilton, Major C. S. Blair, Messrs. T. E. Fokes, W. P. Boileau, and A. N. Sherson, whose qualification is fixed at 100 shares; future directors will have to qualify in 250 shares. Remuneration to be divided 1200*l.*

THE GRIMSBY AND NORTH SEA STEAM TRAWLING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To carry on the business of fishing by means of steam trawlers and other vessels, and selling the fish taken and caught. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Moody, Great Grimsby; A. H. Cook, Great Grimsby; C. Jeffs, Great Grimsby; J. Alward, Great Grimsby; J. R. Mackrill, Great Grimsby; E. Ross, Great Grimsby; E. Bannister, Great Grimsby.

MACKINTOSH AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To acquire, continue, and develop a business connected with india-rubber, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, and other substances. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. M. Mackintosh, Seaton Mills; J. W. Broder, 4, Brunswick Gardens; J. A. Broder, 4, Brunswick Gardens; J. Bovill, Chiswick; C. E. Bovill, Chiswick; B. C. Molloy, Temple; F. C. Dutton, Hammersmith.

BETA STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 16,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. To acquire said vessel, and to carry on a shipowner's business in all branches. The subscribers are—P. T. Brantingham, Sunderland, 20; W. H. Dixon, Sunderland, 2; C. W. Harding, Sunderland, 3; W. Hunter, Sunderland, 2; J. W. Guernsey, 90, Cannon-street, 3; H. S. Russell, Sunderland, 5; J. Smith, Queensferry, 10.

DAVENPORTS (Limited).—Capital 40,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire and continue an established business of manufacturers in China, porcelain, earthenware, stone, and other ceramic wares, terracotta, and glass. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—D. E. Davenport, Newcastle-under-Lyme; S. E. Davenport, Newcastle-under-Lyme; M. Davenport, Newcastle-under-Lyme; H. T. Davenport, Trentham; R. M. Wood, Tring; G. Wood, Brentwood; S. H. Davenport, Hereford.

ARGENTINE PASTORAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1000*l.*. To carry on the business of sheep and cattle breeding and farming, buying and selling, and dealing generally in live and dead stock and property. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Rodger, jun., Liverpool; J. W. Ricketts, 28, Beaufort-gardens; W. Rodger, Spital; A. Rodger, Liverpool; T. Best, Liverpool; H. H. Nicholson, Liverpool; C. M. Nicholson, Liverpool.

THE HOUSE PROPERTY TRUST (Limited).—Capital 1,000,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To acquire, erect, let, sell, or otherwise dispose of house property, buildings, land, &c. The subscribers are—W. D. Barnett, Threadneedle-street, 50; H. J. McCulloch, Sutton, 50; S. Mart, Sutton, 50; J. McMillan, Temple, 50; T. T. Green, 12, Poultry, 50; J. Beddow, 2, Gresham-buildings, 10; W. B. Whittingham, 91, Gracechurch-street, 50; E. Jones, Crooked-lane 50; J. Bellamy, Putney, 50; J. Gillespie, Putney, 50; G. G. G. Miners, Dulwich, 50; G. H. Jones, 53, King William-street, 20.

THE RUELEY GAS COMPANY becomes incorporated as a Limited Liability Company.

THE SOUTH WALES DINAS BRICK, STONE, AND CEMENT COMPANY (Limited). Capital, 100,000*l.* in shares of 1*l.*. To carry on the business in Wales, England, or elsewhere, of makers of bricks, tiles, terra cotta, building stones, limes, cement, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are: R. McKenzie, Beckenham; T. H. Davis, 13, Grafton-street; J. Ritchie, 273, Regent-street; P. Keating, 8, Old Jewry; J. Sykes, Brixton; T. W. Field, 43, Eardley-crescent; G. Ashdown, 56, Gresham-street.

THE GREAT MARLOW WATER COMPANY (Limited). Capital, 8000*l.* in shares of 10*l.*. Supplying Marlow with a constant service system of water. The subscribers are: T. Church, 17b, Great George-street, 5; R. B. Paten, St. Albans, 5; J. Rawson, Great Marlow, 1; G. Erant, jun., New Cross, 1; J. Orange, 6, Cowley-street, 1; T. S. Cave, Sunbury, 1; W. Loam, Hampton, 1.

THE FLINTSHIRE WAGON AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 25,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, and continue an established business of contractors and engineers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—S. A. Springfield, Mold; W. A. Peake, Stoke-on-Trent; M. Bromley, Chester; J. Price, Mold; W. Thomas, Wrexham; C. W. Thomas, Wrexham; R. Oldfield, Rhyl.

NORTH GROGWINION SILVER-LEAD MINE (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. To adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between the Crosswood Mining Lands Company (Limited) on the one part, and W. Brookes, as a trustee on behalf of the company, for the purchase of the leasehold interest in the Pantheherion Mine, situate in the Parish of Llanfihangel, Cardigan, on an estate belonging to the Earl of Lisburn, together with the plant, machinery, and other effects. To work, explore, develop, and maintain the mines and mineral properties of the company, and generally to carry on the business of raising, working, mining, smelting, and selling or otherwise disposing of the ores, metals, and minerals, and that of a silver-lead mining company in all branches. The subscribers are—W. Rowman, Middlesborough, mineowner, 500; W. Brookes, Croft, J.P., 250; C. Scoles, 45, Cavesham-road, gent., 200; W. W. Urwick, 60, St. George's-road, chemist, 40; E. Coleman, 84, Leadenhall-street, merchant, 50; A. W. Kerly, Brownhill-road, gent., 50; H. Davey, 80, Cornhill, stockbroker, 50. The following gentlemen compose the first board of directors—Messrs. Bowman, Brookes, Scoles, and Davey. The number at no time is to exceed 5 or be less than 3.

MESSRS. JENKINSON AND DAY (LIMITED).—Capital, 6000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. To acquire and carry on in the North of London a dyers', cleaners' and bleaching business. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. H. Jenkinson, King Henry's Walk; J. G. Bellamy, Shepherd's Bush; W. H. Hunt, Leamington; V. C. Doubleday, King Henry's Walk; W. T. Jennings, 10, Old Jewry Chambers; W. Doubleday, 1, Walbrook; S. H. Derks, Old Ford.

WIND-POWER ENGINES.—The economy of wind-power engines has frequently been pointed out, but from the heavy first cost and their liability to become deranged they have never been thoroughly tested; an apparatus at once cheap, simple, and effective has, however, been designed by Mr. G. E. BOHMER, of Dresden, consisting of a vertical revolving shaft fitted with horizontal arms provided with mussel-shaped or hollow shell-shaped vessels, and a sufficient number of the horizontal arms to which they are attached are fixed upon the vertical revolving shaft of axis either opposite to each other or in a spiral or helical direction. From whatever quarter the wind may blow it will act with much greater effect upon the open sides of the mussel-shaped wings than upon their reverse or closed sides, the resistance of which, in passing through the air, is not very great on account of their conical shape, which allows the wind to pass with little hindrance. The revolving vertical shaft of the engine is, therefore, set in continuous regular rotation, which may be adjusted and regulated, if desired, by means of a suitable governor or brake. In order to prevent the apparatus from being injured by wind of too

great force, the hollow wings described may be constructed with openings through them provided with covers hinged or otherwise connected to them, so that they may be opened or closed more or less as may be required.

THE GOLD MINES OF SOUTH INDIA.

The following is an abstract of a report on this subject by Mr Mervyn Smyth, which was printed at Bangalore, in March of the present year:—

Mr. Brough Smyth, speaking of the extent of the gold-producing region in the Wynaad, says:—"Gold has been found in the south, near Eddacurra; on the north, near Nallacottah; on the west, near Vytteri; and on the east, as far as Bolingbroke, that is to say over an area of more than 500 square miles." (Report on Gold Mines, p. 61). Of this area native workings have been confined to Devala and its vicinity, a mere fraction of the country indicated; and even here the mines are of no magnitude, the deepest shaft being 70 ft., and the longest adit 126 ft.; and yet it is from such workings as these, within these narrow limits, we are asked to believe that such enormous quantities of gold as the following were obtained:—"B.C. 1000. Gold brought to Solomon by way of the Red Sea—3,330,000 lbs. weight. A.D. 1294. Ransom paid to Alan'a din, general of Jalalu'a din Khilji, Emperor of Delhi, by the Rajah of Deoghar—17,500 lbs. of gold. A.D. 1310. Part of spoil of Devara Samudra (Halabid, Mysore) presented by Malik Kafur to the Emperor of Delhi—2,400,000 lbs. of gold. A.D. 1309. Accumulations of Kales Dewar, Rajah of Mahar—1200 crores of gold = 1200 millions sterling or 90,800,000 lbs. of gold."—(Gold in India). That India may have produced this enormous quantity of gold is not improbable, as witness the yield of the Australian mines from 1851-68—147,342,767 pounds sterling; but what we may well doubt is that all this wealth could have been derived from the Wynaad. Another point which strikes one, and which goes to prove that the Wynaad could not have been the locality from which all this gold was obtained, is the singular absence of ruins of cities, temples, &c., and the presence of primeval forests of vast extent. One would imagine that where such immense wealth came from there would be indications of its influence, in the shape of great cities, vast temples, tanks, cultivation, and other signs of civilisation is most common, and that such would be the natural result of unprecedented wealth we see exemplified in the rapid growth of those marvellous cities—San Francisco and Melbourne—that have sprung up in a wilderness far more desolate than the Wynaad.

The question that suggests itself is, if we are not to look to the Wynaad as the spot from whence this large quantity of gold was derived, where else are we to look? It is thought that all the necessary requirements are satisfied in an examination of the country forming a great triangle, whose sides may be indicated by the Eastern Ghats, the River Kistna, and the Western Ghats, and this country was known as Mysore at the death of Hyder Ali in A.D. 1782—a region whose geological aspect is similar to that of the gold-bearing regions of America and Australia. Mr. Eastwick, in an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1880, mentions as one of the facts illustrative of the abundance of gold in Southern India, part of the spoil of Dwarasamudra, amounting to 2,400,000 lbs., presented to the Emperor of Delhi, by Kafur, his successful general. The ruins of this city are to be seen in the vicinity of Halebad, in the Hassan district, Mysore. It is said to have been destroyed shortly after its capture by Kafur, by another of the ruthless Mahomedan invaders. The splendid temples still in existence speak of the great wealth of this place. Of the wealth derived from India by Solomon it will be sufficient to say that many of the incidents recounted in the *Ramayana*, B.C. 1300, show that Mysore was at time in a flourishing state. Among great cities of more recent date may be mentioned Ikkeri, Shemoga district (A.D. 1640), where gold pagodas and fanams were coined, many of which are still to be seen in the Mysore country, Bednur, or Nagur, at the capture of which place Hyder was said to have obtained 12 millions sterling. Here he established a mint where gold coins—Haidari pagodas—were struck in his name. Vijayanagar (A.D. 1565) identified with Hampi in the Bellary district. Abdul Razzak, who visited it in 1441 as ambassador from the Court of Persia, speaking of its wealth, says—"In the king's treasury are chambers with excavations in them filled with molten gold, forming one mass. All the inhabitants of the country, whether high or low, even down to the artificers in the bazaar, wear jewels and gilt ornaments in their ears and around their necks, arms, waists, and fingers." It will be presently shown that all these cities were situated in or near districts known to be auriferous in the present day, and where may be seen ruins of mines of great extent. Of the N. and S. Ponaar (*pon*—gold, *aar*—river) it will be sufficient to mention the villages of Nulloor and Coondoor, on the former, and Uthalam and Poonpillay, in the Salem district, on the latter, where gold-washing is carried on to the present day.

On the western coast gold is found in the Gungavelly and Gair-soppa rivers, N. Canara, and in the Beypore river, in Malabar. The auriferous reefs and old workings of the Wynaad have been reported on by Mr. Brough Smyth, while those of Kolar have had more than justice done them by such men as Messrs. Munday, John Harris, and Vazie Simons, who have examined them on behalf of different companies. But it is not to these localities alone that auriferous reefs are confined, but scattered all over the whole area are gold-bearing reefs and old mines, some of the latter of far greater extent than any to be found in the Wynaad or Kolar, and it is believed that no spot within the boundaries mentioned can be indicated, which is more than 50 miles from the nearest ancient working. Immediately south of Kolar is Baramahal, in the Madras Presidency, wrested from Tippoo in 1792. The greater portion of this district is made up of low hills, from 1500 ft. to 4000 ft. high. In the northern part of this district are the Jaghires of Bagalur, Beriki, Sholagherry, and Kangundri, the mining rights of which have been purchased by several companies. About 10 miles west of the Coorum Railway Station is a singular looking conical hill, rising about 600 ft. above the surrounding country, and about 200 ft. above the remainder of the ridge, which runs north and south for about 15 miles. The top of this peak terminates in a boss, which overhangs on its south-west side and gives it a conspicuous appearance, so that it can be recognised from miles off. This hill is known as Mallapakondah, and is situated in the Kangundri Jaghire, Salem district. Half-way up this hill, and on its southern face, is the entrance of an adit driven into the heart of the hill. It would appear that there were originally several of these drives at different levels, and the topmost is now filled in with the sinking of the roof, which can be traced for 100 yards or so on the surface of the hill. The lower levels are still open, but obstructed here and there with great blocks of quartz and casing, but with a little trouble and some inconvenience from the crowd of bats that come trooping out at this unusual intrusion, one can penetrate about 50 yards. Of course, a lighted candle is necessary as all is darkness within. The mine is called by the natives "Gowd-shanie," and the inhabitants of the village of Purtheguttay, near the foot of the hill, are quite willing to lead the traveller to the mine, but they know nothing of its construction, or that gold can be obtained from it. A well-made road about 4 ft. wide, and paved the whole way (1½ mile) with large stones, leads to the mouth of the mine, and testifies to its wealth, as it must have paid well to have allowed of so expensive a pathway being constructed.

The quartz is highly ferruginous and dark coloured, dense in centre and cavernous where it joins the casing—the latter is a kind of vitrified slate. The principal reef is about 10 ft. wide, and on either side are smaller reefs, from 2 ft. to 2 in. Sulphate of iron is apparent in some of these, and it is not difficult to collect flowers of sulphur in small quantities. No gold can be seen in the quartz by means of the naked eye, but a small piece of a few ounces, crushed and washed, gives innumerable grains of fine gold. It is not necessary to choose a particular piece of quartz; any bit from the debris lying about may be tested with good results. Two miles south, and on the same ridge, are two other mines within ½ mile of each other. The more northern, called "Goolguntia," consists of three circular shafts sunk at the angles of a triangle, whose side is 50 ft. The shafts are connected by passages at about 40 ft. from surface, but it

is impossible to tell their extreme depth, owing to the large quantities of water in them. Great heaps of debris testify to the amount of material that must have been excavated; ¼ mile south-east is the "Chigarulguntia" Mine, the entrance to which is by means of two shafts, each about 7 feet wide, and 20 feet long. The upper shaft is about 60 ft. deep, and at one end is a narrow manhole (just large enough for a small man to wriggle through), leading into the adjoining shaft, which is fully 100 ft. from surface. At the bottom of the deeper shaft are two adits running north-west and south-east along the strike of the reef. Great numbers of rock pigeons have taken up their abode in these mines, and eggs innumerable and young pigeons are seen in the clefts of the rock. The great heap of excreta of these birds (not less than 20 ft. in height) testify to the age of these mines. The whole of the rocks below are coated with chloride of ammonia (sal ammoniac) from the urine of the pigeons. The quartz is of a yellowish-white colour, and pyritous, and is extremely hard, as is the casing, and it is wonderful to think how the natives could have cut through such dense stuff with their primitive appliances. One sample containing visible gold was shipped off from a leader 100 ft. from surface. Two miles further south is another large mine, called "Nundymoduk" or "Baswana." The natives say that this mine is of great extent, but the water with which it is nearly filled prevented its examination. The natives have a tradition that when the miners from seven adjacent villages were engaged picking away the quartz at the bottom of the mine the water from the neighbouring river (S. Ponaar) found its way into the mine and drowned the workers, since which period it has been abandoned. There appears to be some truth in this statement, as when this mine was pumped dry, some three years ago, the skeletons of several human beings were found. This and the two last-mentioned mines are in the Beriki Jaghire.

Numerous other mines exist in this and the adjoining jaghires of Sholagherry and Bagalur, and the whole country is cut up with numerous quartz reefs, and the gold is washed in all the streams during the monsoon. The whole of this country bears marks of advanced civilisation at an early date. At present it is a wilderness of thorny shrubs, with here and there small villages of from 40 to 50 houses. In the immediate vicinity of the mines just mentioned are ruins of two large cities—Nungungowdah and Dauerkondanee. The ruins of the former cover several square miles, and the breached bund of an immense tank, 50 ft. high, and 1 mile long, and pitched throughout with large stones, testifies to its importance. In Dauerkondanee are still standing several temples, built throughout of finely chiselled stone, in good preservation. The elaborate and delicate carving of the cornices, the great size of the blocks used, speak of the lavish use of money. Numerous inscriptions in ancient Kannada line the basement of the inner temple. On the adjoining hill ("Yale Kotay mulla"—seven-fort hill) the remains of fortifications are to be seen, one above the other to the top of the hill. Within the topmost line of fortification is a large cave running some distance into the heart of the hill; and within this cave, tradition has it, the mint of Balla Raj was constructed. To this day, they say, when after heavy rain, water rushes from the mouth of the cave, small gold coins are occasionally picked up. This locality, with its numerous antiquities, affords ample materials for the archaeologist: 80 miles south from this place, we come to the mines worked by Tippoo, in the Kolegal Taluk, Coimbatore district. These mines, as well as those in the adjacent Taluk of Chamrajnuggar, Mysore Territory, were filled in, it is said, by Tippoo, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages departed, to prevent intelligence of these workings reaching the ears of the English, under Lord Cornwallis, who invaded Mysore from this direction.

The mines in Chamrajnuggar are of great extent and of much antiquity, and it is from this region that all the gold said to be so common at Manipur is supposed to have been got. Land for mining purposes in Chamrajnuggar and Kolegal has been applied for by several English and Indian companies. Thirty miles to the W.S.W. we come to the Neigherries, where there are old workings of some extent at Nunjanand, described by Mr. Brough Smyth in his report on the Wynaad. Further west we have the gold field of the Wynaad and Malabar. Skirting North Wynaad is the Heggadevenkota Taluk, Mysore Territory, where gold is said to be found in the streams. (Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. II. p. 193.) Still further north, in the Attikuppa Taluk, we have the gold field of Chinnatagherry, near Belli-betta. These mines are reputed to have been of great wealth, but to have been worked out. The famous temple of Melukote—the richest in Mysore—is said to have been built with the wealth derived from these mines, but at present a few washers are just able to earn a precarious livelihood by sifting the sands of the neighbouring streams during the monsoon. The late Maharajah of Mysore made an attempt to work these fields, and employed a set of native miners for about a month, but as no results were obtained the attempt was abandoned. About 12 years ago several samples were sent in from this locality by Col. Hill, of the Mysore Commission, with a request that the might be assayed and something be done to open these mines, of which about 54 exist at Belli-betta, if the result of the assay should be favourable, but nothing seems to have been done, the report was pigeon-holed, and the samples sent to the local museum. At present the land has been applied for by several European gentlemen, and the truth of the report of the exhaustion of its auriferous product will soon be tested. North, again, we come to the ruins of the once famous city of Dwarasamudra, now called Halebid (*Hale*, old, *bedu*, houses). Allusion has already been made to the great wealth of this city in comparatively modern times; no less than 2,400,000 lbs. weight of gold was paid to Kafur as a ransom, and it has often been a subject of enquiry as to where this vast quantity of the precious metal could have been obtained. An examination of the low slate hills to the west of Halebid, and so far north as Sakarapatam will, show that they are in some places actually honey-combed with mines, some in good preservation, others filled in with debris.

Every stream about these hills gives a small yield of gold, showing that their auriferous wealth is far from exhausted. In the adjoining Taluk of Harnhalli, are numerous mines and old workings, and so common was this metal during the reign of the Hoysala Ballala kings that a local tradition has it that the sculptors employed on the famous Halebid temple were paid in gold equal in quantity to the dust resulting from the tooling of those "marvellous elaborations of ornamental sculpture." There may be some truth in this tradition, as even the price alleged to be paid to the masons would not be too much for work that has called forth the following eulogium:—"Some of these are carved (on stone) with a minute elaboration of detail which can only be reproduced by photography, and may probably be considered as one of the most marvellous exhibitions of human labour to be found, even in the patient East." ("Fergusson's Architecture," p. 397.) These temples are computed to have cost 9,000,000 sterling: 70 miles due west from Halebid, and in the South Kanara district we have the celebrated diggings of Moondabetta, 7 miles south of Mudu Badari. Here, too, European enterprise has stepped in, and after one or two failures is now in a fair way of success. North-east from this we have the Honnali fields in the Shemoga district. Of the richness of these fields we may judge from the following official communication from Mr. W. Hill, Deputy Commissioner of the Shemoga district, to the Commissioner of the Nagar division, dated respectively Nov. 16 and Dec. 16, 1878:—"The only place in the district where gold is to be found is a Nulla near the village of Pulvanhulle in the Channanahulle margin of the Honnali Taluk. It appears that gold dust was formerly obtained by washing the sand of the nulla. The right to do so used to be farmed out under the head 'Juglar,' but this item of revenue was abolished in 1870. *Vide* Isthar, dated Sept. 28, 1860, the amount of contract realised was—1857-58, 357 rs. 8 a.; 1858-59, 264 rs. Since then 2 to 4 rs. weight is brought weekly to the market at Nyanti for sale by the juglars (sifters)." "Since writing my letter, No. 763, of the 16th ult., on the gold washed out from the sand, or rather alluvium, of the Palavanhulle stream, three miles south of Nyanti, I have the honour to report that I have been able to visit the spot and gather the following further particulars:—(2.) The number of men who gain a livelihood by washing the gold is about 20. Their number was formerly greater, but several have been attracted during the last ten years to a hill called Bijari Gudda, near Karkal in South

Kanara, where the finds are said to be greater and the work more remunerative.

Work is carried on in the Pulvanhulle mostly in the rainy months, and regular workers are said to be able to earn as much as Rs. 50 in the season. Once and again small nuggets are met with. The largest found was about 10 years ago—1 oz. 14 dwts. 6 grs. in weight; another more recently of 1 oz. 5 dwts. 17 grs.; and a third, accidentally to an outsider, of 1 oz. 1 dt. 10 grs. in weight. The quantity of gold bought annually in Nyanti and the neighbourhood is said by the traders to be 1 lb. 11 ozs. in weight, of the value of Rs. 800. I beg to forward a small specimen of the gold, valued at Rs. 5 (to be obligingly returned if not bought for the Museum), also some black ferruginous sand with minute particles of gold (of the value of As. 3), such as is usually found by the washers. The process followed by them is very simple. They dig up the loose gravel (alluvium) in the bed and sides of the stream, and putting a quantity of it on a small trough, on a slight incline, wash the earth out about three or four times, and then cast the heavy stones away, till only the light black sand remains. This they put into a hollow, flat, round, wooden dish, sift it, if the particles of gold are visible, after which they gather them together with the use of mercury, which, being volatile is afterwards easily separated. The diggings are not confined to the Palvanhulle stream, but to all the minor streams flowing from the hills in the neighbourhood. One of the best is said to be the Surhona stream, near Devikopa, a little off the Kumsi Honali road, about three miles north-west of Nyanti, and about the same distance from Palvanhulle. The chief drawback to its being worked is the want of water. The jalagars (washers) informed me that they were well aware that gold was dug up from pits in Kanara, but they explained that it would be useless to attempt it here, as veins of gold were not found embedded in the quartz. I forward specimens of the quartz, slatey rock, gravel, and hematite (ironstone) picked up by me at the heads of the streams from which the gold is washed down. They may be of assistance in enabling Mr. Brough Smyth, with the foregoing information, to judge whether it would be worth while to take the trouble of inspecting the locality. Evidently the prospects of finding richer veins in South Kanara are greater."

It is a noticeable fact in Indian policy that where a handicraft has been confined to a family, or set of families, for a lengthened period the people who practice the calling are identified with it, and it becomes a caste distinction, as much as the well-known four great divisions of Brahmin, Khetria, Veishya, and Sudra. The goldsmith is as much distinguished from the weaver as the Veishya from the Sudra, while the barber and shoemaker have but little in common beside their humanity. Now, in Mysore, we have the well-known caste of juglars (gold washers), not very numerous at present, perhaps, yet so well known that the commonest ryot can tell whom you what when you ask for a juglar, thus showing how common the calling must have been at one time. They are found to be in some numbers in the vicinity of known auriferous localities throughout Mysore, and their presence is, in a measure, indicative of the richness of the reefs there found. One other fact which goes far to prove that gold was commonly found in the country is to be seen in the geographical nomenclature of the province. Scattered all over this area are rivers, hills, towns, villages, and even whole districts, whose names are made up of a prefix, meaning gold, and a distinguishing terminal. It is not to be expected that so important a mineral as gold would have escaped the attention of the various races who have at different periods conquered the country, and that it did not may be learnt from the fact that we have Sanscrit, Tamil, and Kanada expressions, meaning gold, to designate places from whence this mineral was obtained. Thus the Sanscrit for gold is *suvarna* and *hemma*. So we have the rivers Survana-mukhi (gold-fountain) in the Kolar district, and Survana-vati (gold-feature) in Chamrajnuggar, and the village of Survana, in the Honnali taluk. Shemoga; Hemavati, a tributary of the Caverry, and Hemagiri (gold hill), a large bund across this river in the Narsipur Taluk. In Kanada gold is *Honna* and *Chinna*, and we have Honnu-Hole, Honnali, Honnavalli, Honni Kampli, Bhatta, Honavar, and Chinnagherri. In Tamil we have Ponaar, Ponoar—*pon* being Tamil for gold.

PRACTICAL TECHNOLOGY.

The success which has attended the City and Guilds Institute for the Advancement of Technical Training is likely to be largely increased by the issue, through Messrs. George Bell and Sons, of Covent Garden, of a reliable series of Technological Handbooks, under the general editorship of Mr. H. Trueman Wood, B.A., secretary to the Society of Arts. To judge from the names of the gentlemen who have undertaken the first five volumes now in course of preparation, the examiners of the Institute will be placed in possession of material which will enable them to avoid the ludicrous and eminently non-practical questions which have heretofore too frequently disfigured the examination papers, and created the opinion among a large number of employers that the certificate of having passed these technical examinations may be accepted as an evidence that in the works or factory the holder will be of "neither use nor ornament." Mr. Trueman Wood seeks to remove this stigma, for he has secured the assistance of Mr. Henry Chance, of the celebrated firm of Chance Brothers, of Birmingham, to write upon the manufacture of crown, sheet, and plate glass; Mr. H. Powell, of the Whitefriars Glassworks, to treat of flint glass; and Dr. Hopkinson, F.R.S., to deal with optical and lighthouse glass; whilst the volume on telegraphs and telephones will be entrusted to Mr. Preece, the electrician to the General Post Office; and those on calico printing, cotton manufacture, and iron and steel manufactures will also be in the hands of gentlemen not, as has been the case in many of the technological handbooks issued, entirely unacquainted with the practical details and manipulation necessary in the trades of which they treat.

It will scarcely be necessary to remind those for whom these books are intended that it was the Society of Arts which, in 1873, instituted technological examinations, and that it was Mr. H. Trueman Wood who prepared the revised scheme of examinations which has caused the number of candidates for examination by the City Institute to increase more than tenfold in two years, but as he very truly remarks, the establishment of the technological examinations rendered manifest another want besides that of instructors, and that was the want of books in which a workman belonging to any particular trade could obtain the information he required about the theory of that trade. Whether he wished to study for the examinations by himself—and there are many who are not in a position to attend classes—or whether he wished merely to gain the knowledge which would be, of all knowledge, most serviceable to him, or whether even he was attending a class and required a text-book to guide his studies in it, no such book was, in most cases, available for him. Many technical books are too costly, many more are of necessity written in a style unsuited for men who have had little or no scientific training, while in many cases no book at all exists which deals with the technology of the particular industry with which the student is connected. Mr. Wood's volumes will be addressed to workmen and apprentices, who may be supposed to have some knowledge of the practical, if not of the theoretical, portions of their business. At the same time—since the books are intended for learners—the possession of such knowledge will not be assumed, but it will be for the most part taken for granted that the student will have in his workshop the opportunity of studying the various processes of which he reads, so that practice and theory may go hand in hand. The books will not be in any sense cram books. They will not be written with a view to enable candidates to answer a paper of questions; but they will, if the intentions of those who are preparing them can be carried out, provide for all interested in our great manufacturing industries knowledge which, while it may to a certain extent be tested—as may all knowledge—by examination questions will also stand the more real and severe tests of practical work.

It cannot be doubted that a series of handbooks carrying out these views will be of sound practical value, and will be highly appreciated by the class for whom they are intended, since they will enable them to acquire precisely such scientific knowledge as is likely to be useful to them in the trade in which they are engaged, without compelling them to study the sciences involved to an extent which

makes them at once conceited and useless as workmen, and thus places them in even a worse position for earning their livelihood than those with no technical training whatever. Mr. Trueman Wood may fairly be congratulated upon the thoughtful and practical character of his scheme, which can scarcely fail to be alike advantageous to editors, publishers, and readers.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS &
1, ST MICHAELS ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Nearly twenty years ago the weekly information which had previously been published for a great number of years in *WATSON BROTHERS' Mining Circular* was transferred to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, with the following announcement.

In the year 1843, when mining was almost unknown to the general public attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, published annually in the *Mining Journal* for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and shareholding than there is at present; and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services and advice to all connected with mines and mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of by country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to the state of Cornish and Foreign Mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS to make their Circular now published in the *Mining Journal* more extensively known, and to state—

That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a Price List (as supplied to most of the London and country papers), giving the closing prices of Mining Shares up to Four o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash, for the usual fortnightly settlement in all Mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charge for commission. They deal also, on the same terms, in the Public Funds, Railways, Telegraphs, and all other Securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS take this opportunity of stating that on July 1 they took into partnership Mr. H. J. DEAN, who has been for a number of years associated with the firm, and Mr. W. H. WATSON, who has had some years' experience of practical mining and engineering in Cornwall, and is the son of the senior partner. The firm will still be called that of "Watson Brothers."

The number of weekly communications received from almost every part of the world in regard to remarks in this Circular indicate so plainly how much they are read (and, we trust, appreciated) that they will be continued by the same writer.

Indeed, while new blood is introduced to attend to the more laborious and mechanical details of the business, the old will have more time to devote to their different departments.

Queen Elizabeth, in the tenth year of her reign, by letters patent, discharged all miners and all other persons occupied in finding, digging, and refining metals or minerals from paying any taxes or impositions, and relieved them from serving on juries, and made them free from arrests. Those were happy days for miners, if they found anything good.

In one of her grants to the Incorporated Society of "Mines Royal," and also the Society of "Mineral and Battery Works," which were confirmed by James I. to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Cecil, and others, the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Devon, and Cornwall were granted as being the "counties where gold and silver mines were most abundant."

From 1750 to 1837 the annual produce of the tin mines of Cornwall averaged about 2500 tons, and up till 1788 the average price paid to the miner was 64s. 4d. per cwt. In 1789 the East India Company entered into a contract for an annual supply for India, and this soon advanced the price in Cornwall. The first price paid by the company was 68s. 13s. 4d., delivered on board their ships in London. In 1792 it was advanced to 71s., and on the renewal of their charter, about that time, they contracted for 800 tons a year at 75s. per ton, and a further quantity of 400 tons, should the Cornish miners wish to sell it, at 68s. 13s. 4d. per ton. These prices continued till 1809, when the home market had so much advanced upon the price paid by the East India Company that the Cornish miners refused to supply any more unless at an advanced price, and in 1810 none was exported. In 1811 the company paid 78s., and in 1812 80s. per ton. In 1817 the connection with the East India Company ceased altogether.

Our readers will not have failed to notice that while we have been supporting the Cost-book System *pure and simple* as the safest and least expensive for working Cornish mines our opponents (especially one who signs himself "G. W. Ritchie," without an address, and unwarrantably names the supposed writer of these articles) argues only upon the *abuses* to which that system is liable. He says we denied his statement that a Cost-book shareholder is liable for two years after he ceases to be a shareholder, and quotes the section of the Act relating to that point. We never denied this state of the law. Mr. "Ritchie" had stated that we were wrong in saying that a "shareholder could relinquish at any time," and free himself from all further liability. We said that he *could* do so, and determine his liability to the end of the month in which he relinquishes, and that there was no instance, that we were aware of, of a relinquishing shareholder ever having been called upon for any further liability.

We are perfectly aware that in case of a winding-up order in the Stannaries Court two lists of contributors are made out; but these we have always understood represented "A," present holders; "B," transferees. This being a wise precaution to prevent holders transferring their shares to men of straw, so as to avoid their own personal liability; and if "A" cannot pay, then "B" must. But here, again, in no instance that we ever heard of has a "B" shareholder been called upon to pay.

"Audi Alteram Partem" puts an extreme case as to liabilities; but adds, fairly enough, what is the gist of all our remarks. "The risk is only in the *departure* from the recognised spirit of the Cost-book System."

We have received a letter from California this week, where our remarks seem to be well appreciated. Our correspondent says—"Your remarks on Limited Liability and the Cost-book are so much to the point that I wonder our English friends do not adopt the old Cost-book System."

We have stated before that the five millions referred to were got out of the great open-cast at Parys Mountain—about two-thirds of it belongs to Parys Copper, and about one-third to Morla.

We never specially recommend any one to go into a mine that we do not embark in freely ourselves, and know what the management is. Thus we are among the largest shareholders in Prince of Wales, Wheal Crebor, West Crebor, Parys Copper, Carnarvon, D'Eresby Mountain, Gwydwr Amalgamated, East Blue Hills, Kirkmichael, Great West Chiverton, Morfu Du, Polrose; and from these a selection of fair speculations may be made.

We believe our correspondent is not the only one who has been either frightened out of his shares, or advised not to buy Parys Copper shares, on the report that the company might be short of funds—a state of things, we admit, rather disheartening in limited companies generally. In this case, however, our correspondent need not be alarmed—there are in reserve at Parys upwards of 10,000 unissued shares, and should money be required at any time a few could be offered to *present holders* at a price which would make

them a sort of bonus. We hope, however, the 90 is going to turn out a rich course of ore.

We should be very glad to get a thousand or two of these unissued shares ourselves, at a price; and no doubt many others would like to get some also. So there is no fear of want of capital.

PATELEY BRIDGE.—We may have something to say ere long.

Our latest intelligence from Parys Copper, dated 25th, is "We are breaking some rocks of ore (from 90 west) that will produce from 8 to 10 per cent., and we could pick out some stones worth 15 per cent. This goes to show that there is rich stuff here, somewhere under the open-cast. We have one or two other points looking very promising, and our prospects on the whole are looking very much brighter." Thus with such prospects, and with a large reserve capital in shares, the mine at double the present prices would be about the cheapest in the market. The present returns are very considerable in copper precipitate, copper ore, and ochre. Of the latter 1000l. worth has lately been sold, and the sales of precipitate realise from 300l. to 500l. per quarter.

A telegram from East Blue Hills states lode in adit end east worth 6l. per fathom; winze below 30, 7l. per fathom.

At Polrose the lode lately cut in the 90 cross-cut north is opening out well, it has good stones of copper ore, and arsenical mundic carrying tin. In the 100 east the lode is getting larger, and showing a little more tin.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine shareholder, Redruth (Aug. 25), writes:—Our market after being firm throughout the week is flat to-day, and prices close at a decline from those of last night. Price of the following, however, are now higher than they were on last Thursday. Cook's Kitchen 1½, Dolcoath 3, East Pool ½, New Cook's Kitchen ½, South Condurrow ½, West Kitty 1½, and Wheal Pevor 1½. At Dolcoath meeting on Monday a dividend of 1l. 12s. 6d. per 4296th share was declared. At Peden-an-drea meeting yesterday a call of 10s. per share was made. Prices to-day are as follows:—Blue Hills, 2½ to 3; Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 1½ to 1½; Dolcoath, 72 to 73; East Pool, 3½ to 3½; Killifreth, ¾ to ¾; Mellanear, 4 to 4½; New Cook's Kitchen, 5½ to 7; New Kitty, 2 to 2½; North Busy, ¾ to ¾; Penhall, 1 to 1½; Peden-an-drea, 4 to 4½; South Crofty, 9½ to 10; South Crofty, 8½ to 8½; South Frances, 12½ to 13; Tincroft, 13½ to 13½; West Basset, 13½ to 14; West Frances, 12½ to 13; West Kitty, 8½ to 9; West Pevor, 14½ to 15½; West Pollice, 6½ to 7; West Seton, 17 to 19; Wheal Agar, 15½ to 15½; Wheal Basset, 4 to 4½; Wheal Comford, 2 to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 9½; Wheal Pevor, 14½ to 15; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 2 to 2½; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Uny, 1½ to 2; Wheal Boys, 2 to 2½; West Polbrene, 13½ to 14.

Mr. J. H. REYNOLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (Aug. 25), writes:—A good business has been done in the leading shares since my last report, including Carn Brea, Dolcoath, East Pool, Wheal Pevor, Wheal Agar, South Frances, West Frances, and West Pevor. At Dolcoath meeting on Monday last a dividend of 1l. 12s. 6d. was declared, and a splendid report of the mine presented to the shareholders. Our market is very close weaker, in consequence of the rise of the Bank rate to 4 per cent., and lower price for tin. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Blue Hills, 2½ to 3; Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 1½ to 1½; Dolcoath, 72½ to 73; East Pool, 3½ to 3½; Marke Valley, 1½ to 1½; Mellanear, 4½ to 4½; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 6½; North Busy, ¾ to ¾; North Herodsfoot, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Peden-an-drea, 4½ to 4½; Penhall, 1½ to 1½; Penhall, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, 9½ to 10; South Crofty, 8½ to 8½; South Frances, 14 to 14½; Tincroft, 13½ to 13½; West Basset, 13½ to 14½; West Frances, 12½ to 13; West Kitty, 8½ to 9; West Pevor, 14½ to 15½; West Pollice, 6½ to 7; West Seton, 17 to 19; Wheal Agar, 15½ to 15½; Wheal Basset, 4 to 4½; Wheal Boys, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 9½; Wheal Jewell, 6s. to 10s.; Wheal Kitty, 2 to 2½; Wheal Pevor, 14½ to 14½; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Uny, 1½ to 2. Cornish Bank, £24½.

Messrs. ABBOTT and WICKETT, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Aug. 25) write:—A good business has been done in the past week in Dolcoaths, Carn Brea, East Pools, and Wheal Pevor; but in consequence of the advance in the Bank rate to-day to 4 per cent. prices do not close at their best, and there is more disposition to sell than to buy. Closing quotations annexed:—Blue Hills, 2½ to 3; Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 1½ to 1½; Dolcoath, 72 to 73; East Pool, 3½ to 3½; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7; North Busy, ¾ to ¾; Peden-an-drea, 4 to 4½; Santa Gertrude, 170 to 175; South Condurrow, 9½ to 10; South Crofty, 8 to 8½; South Frances, 12½ to 13; Tincroft, 13 to 13½; West Basset, 13½ to 14; West Frances, 12½ to 13; West Kitty, 8½ to 9; West Pevor, 14½ to 15½; West Pollice, 6½ to 7; West Seton, 17 to 19; Wheal Agar, 15½ to 15½; Wheal Basset, 4 to 4½; Wheal Boys, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 9½; Wheal Kitty, 2 to 2½; Wheal Pevor, 14 to 14½; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 2; Wheal Uny, 1½ to 2; West Providence, 1½ to 1½.

Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Aug. 25), writes:—The mining market continues active. The satisfactory result of the Billiton sale has produced a decided firmness in the price of tin, and enhanced the value of most stock. Phoenix United sold yesterday 45 tons of tin at 56l. 10s. per ton; the produce of four weeks working. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Bedford United, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 1½ to 1½; Dolcoath, 69 to 69½; Devon Consols, 8½ to 9; Devon Great Consols, 1 to 1½; Drake Walls, ¾ to ¾; East Caradon, ¾ to ¾; East Crebor, ¾ to ¾; East Herodsfoot, 1 to 1½; East Pool, 3½ to 3½; Gawton United, ¾ to ¾; Glasgow Caradon, ¾ to ¾; Gunnislake (Clitters), 2½ to 3; Herodsfoot, ¾ to ¾; Hingston Down, 1 to 1½; Kit Hill Consols, ¾ to ¾; Marke Valley, 1 to 1½; Mount Carbis, 3 to 3½; New West Caradon, ¾ to ¾; North Herodsfoot, ¾ to ¾; Old Gunnislake, ¾ to ¾; Phoenix United, ¾ to ¾; Prince of Wales, ¾ to ¾; South Caradon, ¾ to ¾; South Condurrow, 9 to 9½; South Crebor, ¾ to ¾; South Crofty, 8½ to 10; South Devon United, 1½ to 1½; South Frances, 12½ to 13; South Herodsfoot, 12½ to 13; West Caradon, ¾ to ¾; West Mary Ann, ¾ to 1; West Pevor, 14 to 14½; West Phoenix, 1 to 1½; West Seton, 17½ to 19; Wheal Agar, 15 to 15½; Wheal Crebor, 3 to 3½; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 10; Wheal Honey and Trelawney, 2 to 2½; Wheal Jane, ¾ to ¾; Wheal Pevor, 14 to 14½; Wheal Uny, 1½ to 2½. Carn Brea, Dolcoath, East Pool, South Crofty, Tincroft, Wheal Grenville, and Wheal Uny in good demand.

Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine shareholder, Camborne (Aug. 25), writes:—The market has been steady during the week. Dolcoaths after paying a dividend of 32s. 6d. on Monday have improved to 72, 73, &c. div. East Pools are also higher at 8s. Cook's Kitchens have also improved to 18½ buyers, and West Kitty to 8½ buyers. New Cook's Kitchens are scarcely with buyers at 8½. Wheal Pevor has also been bid at 9 to 9½. Wheal Pevor declined to 12, but have since recovered to 14. In other shares there is little alteration. Closing prices herewith:—Blue Hills, 2½ to 3; Carn Brea, 25 to 25½; Cook's Kitchen, 13½ to 19; Dolcoath, 72 to 73; East Pool, 38 to 38½; Mellanear, 4 to 4½; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7; North Busy, ¾ to ¾; Penhall, 1½ to 1½; Peden-an-drea, 4 to 4½, &c. &c. South Caradon, 40 to 50; South Condurrow, 9½ to 10; South Crofty, 8½ to 9; South Frances, 14 to 14½; Tincroft, 13½ to 19; West Basset, 13½ to 14; West Frances, 12½ to 13; West Kitty, 8½ to 9; Wheal Agar, 15½ to 15½; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; Wheal Pevor, 13½ to 14½; Wheal Kitty, 2 to 2½; Wheal Uny, 1½ to 1½.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Aug. 25), write:—The miserable weather which has been experienced during the past week, coupled with the hardening of money, has had a detrimental effect on the figures for most classes of securities, though as regards the foremost concerns, a movement which amounts more to a check on declines than to a general rally has transpired, affecting principally home rails. The harvest prospects are darkened by the late unpropitious season, and had not operations been brought ere this to a state within the limits of safety, an all round tumble must have ensued. As it is speaks well for the general position of accounts that with the adverse influences prices have been maintained as well as they have been.

BANKS, where business has been concluded, exhibit little or no falling off in rates obtainable, but the aggregate number of transactions is not large. Quotations show no fresh instances of advance, but Manchester and County are ½, and Manchester and Salford ½ easier. Manchester and Liverpool District, though exhibiting a rise of ¾ in the time during the week, have since lost the advance, and now quote same as last week.

INSURANCE concerns have produced a fair proportion of dealings, but here the later prices in those done more than once are the turn lower. National Boiler Insurance are in demand, and quote ¾ better. Sea Insurance also are ½ higher. Boiler Insurance and Steampower, which have lately been gradually rising, show a falling off of ¼. Thames and Mersey Marine and Manchester Fire also are ¾ and ½ lower respectively.

COAL, IRON, & MINING.—Only a very moderate amount of business is reported, the bulk of which is in Bolckows and Ebbws. Palmer's Shipbuilding, B. have been done a few times, and Earle's Shipbuilding once, the quotation for the latter showing a substantial decline. Though short of the activity noticed lately, this market exhibits a fair amount of strength, the alterations being pretty evenly balanced both as regards number of quotations changed and extent of movements. Bolckows and Ebbws usually show fluctuations quickly in either direction, and both have lost a portion of their late rise. So far as Bolckows are concerned the above remark applies only to the fully-paid shares, the 12½ paid shares quoting the same as a week ago, though these too have been credited with a rise of ¼ at one period of the week. The changes are—Higher: John Browns, ¾; West Cumberland, ¾; Sheepbridge Coal, &c., 1½; A. Knowles and Sons, ¾; and Cammells, ¾. Lower: Earle's Shipbuilding, A, 1; Ebbws Vale Steel, &c., 1½; Bolckows, fully paid, ½; United States Rolling Stock, ½; Palmer's Shipbuilding, B, ½; and Indian Trevelyan Gold, ½.

COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING.—The continued high price of cotton kept up by speculators causes the margin on spinning to be small, and in the face of this the market is the turn easier, though without pressure of sales to any extent. To counteract the effects of "bull" operations short time is suggested, but crop advices should, we think, influence prices sufficiently and in time to render such a severe remedy unnecessary.

TELEGRAMS.—Very little business done and prices generally lower, the only advance being ½ in Globe ordinary, whilst Anglo ordinary are ½; ditto deformed, ¾; ditto preference, 2; and Western and Brazilian ¾ lower.—CANALS: The movements herein are confined to one transaction in Macclesfield Canal and

a rise of ¼ on Bridgewater Navigation.—CORPORATION STOCKS, &c.: Little doing in and figures unchanged, with the exception of a fall of ¼ in Leeds Corporation Stock.—In MISCELLANEOUS what changes there are are for the better. London and Manchester Plate Glass are ½; Manchester Carriage and Trams, A, ¾; Rylands and Sons, ¾; Manchester Canal Bridges, ¾; and Vin Santé, ½ higher.

RAILWAYS.—Flatness has ruled in this market on heavy withdrawals from the Bank for New York—in consequence of a decline in rate of exchange—helped by the bad weather, and most lines quote considerably lower than a week since, notwithstanding that traffic returns, with the exception of North British and Chatham, have been satisfactory. The refusal of the French Government to prolong the existing commercial treaty had an unfavourable effect on Southern lines, which the influences mentioned above are by no means calculated to counteract. Canadians have been heavily and persistently "beared," leaving off at about their lowest. Americans generally variable, Readings and Eries steady, Ohio flat, higher.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Messrs. SPENCE and IRWIN, stock and share brokers, Grey-street (Aug. 25), write:—Our market still keeps dull. Bede Metal and Chemical Company's shares have fallen to par, at which there are now buyers; sellers ask 1 prem. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.'s 20l. paid shares are 27½ to 28½; 12l. paid shares are 4½ to 4½ prem.; and 5 per cent. preference shares 20½ to 21½, ex div. Consort Iron shares have fallen to 17 prem., at which there are some inquiries for them. Consort Spanish Ore shares are offered at 33s. 6d., whilst 32s. 5d. is bid. John Abbot and Co.'s shares are quite a drug on the market, there being several sellers, but no buyers; price nominally 37½ dis. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company's shares are offered at 29½ dis. whilst 29 is bid, and the B shares are 5 to 4½ dis. The directors have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., making with the 2½ per cent. interim dividend already paid 6 per cent. for the year. This may be looked upon as very satisfactory, and we have little doubt that if markets had been stronger and harvest prospects better, the shares would have experienced a sharp rise. We understand the company is well supplied with orders for the next twelve months. Skerne Iron shares have fallen to 2, at which they are still offered without tempting buyers. Tees Side Iron and Engine Works ordinary shares are offered at 17. 15s. 9d., but at moment there are no buyers. The preference shares are a little stronger at par to ½ prem.

Tharvis Sulphur and Copper shares are a shade easier, being 42½ to 42½. West Cumberland Iron and Steel shares have improved considerably during the past week, and are now wanted at 10 dis., whilst sellers ask 9 dis. Crook Burn Mine shares are offered at ¼ dis. without tempting buyers. Dubby Syke Mine shares are offered at 4s. each, whilst 3s. is bid. Green Hurth Mine shares are offered at 7½, whilst at moment there are no buyers. North Green Hurth Mine shares, 1l. paid, are nominally 2. The 2s. 6d. paid shares are wanted at 12s. 6d. prem., whilst there are sellers at 17s. 6d. premium.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (Aug. 25), writes:—During the past week prices have generally declined, owing to the unfavourable harvest weather and the unsettled state of the money market caused by a foreign efflux of bullion.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies prices are generally easier. On the week Clyde Coal have advanced 6s. per share and Bolckow Vaughan (12l. paid) 2s. 6d.; but Ebbws Vale have declined 15s. per share; Bolckow Vaughan, 7s. 6d.; Cairntrale, also Nant-y-glo and Blaen (pref.), each 5s.; Omco and Cleland, 3s.; Steel Company of Scotland, Benhar Coal, and Monkland (pref.), each about 1s.; and Marbellas a smaller extent. In the Scotch pig iron market the price of warrants has advanced from 46s. to 46s. 6d. As mine furnaces will be temporarily out of blast it is likely the quantity going into store will show a decrease, which along with the prospects of a satisfactory autumnal demand makes the tendency firmer. The Llynvi and Tondra Company, after the 7 per cent. on the preference shares is paid, will carry forward 45s. The shares of the Monklands Minerals Company are being dealt in at a small premium. Alltani are at 25s.; Penhar, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Bolckow Vaughan, 27½ to 28½; Cardiff and Swansea Coal, 35s. to 40s.; Clyde Coal, 78s. to 80s. (been 81s.); Chillingstone Iron, 45s.; Chatterley Iron, 5s. to 6; Chapel House Colliery, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Ebbws Vale, 8½ to 9½; John Bagnall and Sons, 7s. 6d.; Marbellas, 6½ to 8½; 3d. to 6l. 12s. 6d.; Monkland, 1s.; ditto (pref.), 3d. to 1s.; New Sharlston (pref.), 80s. to 90s.; Omco and Cleland, 12s. to 15s.; and Steel Company of Scotland, 10l. 13s. 9d. to 10l. 18s. 3d.

In shares of foreign copper concerns, Tharvis have declined 6s. 3d. per share; Panulicillo, 5s.; Rio Tinto, 3s. 9d.; and Tharvis (New), 2s. 6d.; but Canadian are a little better. Yorke Peninsula are also better, as the last report from that mine shows a great improvement in their prospects. Tharvis declined from 43l. 3s. 9d. to 42l. 16s. 3d. Bratsberg are at 20s.; Canadian, 29s. to 30s. Huntington, 44s. to 45s.; Panulicillo, 4½ to 5; Rio Tinto, 2½ to 2½; and Santa Cruz, 10s. to 15s.

In shares of home mines business continues quiet, owing to the inactivity of the metal markets. Glasgow Caradon are lower at 19s. to 19s. 6d., and the new shares have been done at 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. The report from D'Eresby Mountain Mine states that the lode in No. 6 level is likely to lead up to the great course of ore where the old workers raised such large quantities. Blaen Cnelan are at 20s.; Blue Hills, 60s.; Bedford United, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; British Silver Lead, 10s. to 15s.; Carnarvon, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Dolcoath, 72½; Devon Great Consols, 30s.; Drake Walls, 15s.; Devon Consols, 5½ to 9; East Wheal Uny, 30s.; East Crebor, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; East Botallack, 30s.; East Tregon Moor, 10s.; East Long Rake, 30s.; East Wheal Rose, 5s. 5d. to par; East Devon Consols, 30s.; Frongoch, 65s. to 75s.; Fortescue, 6s. 3d.; Goodever, 12s. 6d.; Gwydwr, 8s.; Glenroy, 10s.; Great Holway, 5s. to 5½; Gawton, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 57s. 6d. to 60s.; Great Polgoth United, 10s. to 15s.; Gover Consols, 10s.; Herodsfoot, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Indian Queens, 10s.; Killifreth, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Kit Hill, 10s. to 15s.; Lady Ashburton, 10s. to 15s.; Leadhills, 35s. to 40s.; Marke Valley, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Mount Carbis, 3s. to 5s. 5d.; Mount Carbis, 60s. to 70s.; North Penstruthal, 3s. to 5s.; North Herodsfoot, 10s. to 15s.; North D'Eresby, 20s. to 25s.; New Pevor, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; North Herodsfoot, 9s. to 11s.; Old Shepherds, 7s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. dis.; Pateley Bridge, 10s.; Pen-y-r-Ossed, 20s.; Parys, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Pant-y-Mwyn, 10s. 6d.; Pioneer, 25s. to 30s.; Parka, 10s.; Prince of Wales, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Sortridge, 17s. 6d.; Silver Valley, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; South Devon United, 32s. 6d.; South Penstruthal, 8s. 6d.; South Darren, 30s.; South D'Eresby, 7s. 6d.; Tamar, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Trevine Consols, 15s.; Tin 17s. 6d.; Tin Hill, 25s. to 30s.; Tankerville, 10s.; Treavean, 5s. 5d. to par; United Shepherds Wheel, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Van, 8½ to 9; Van United, 5s. to 7s.; Walkham United, 17s. 6d.; West Kitty, 8½; West Phoenix, 25s. to 30s.; West Crebor, 8s. to 11s.; West Pateley, 8s.; West Holway, 35s. to 40s.; Wheal Agar, 16; Wheal Coates, 30s.; Wheal Fortune, 30s. to 40s.; Wheal Crebor, 67s. 6d.; Wheal Jane, 10s. to 15s.; and Wheal Jewell, 10s. to 12s. 6d.

In shares of gold and silver mines there has been less business doing. Richmond higher at 16½ to 17½. Akankoo are about par. Brazilian, 15s. to 20s. Consolidated, 4s. to 6s.; Chontales, 2s. to 4s.; Callao Bils, 11s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. Don Pedro, 10s. to 15s.; Exchequer, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Fronting, 7s. 6d. to 81s. 3d.; Gold Coast, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Gold of Canada, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Indian Kingston, 5s. 5d. to par; Indian Trevelyan, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Javali, 3s. to 5s.; Mysore Reefs, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; New Callao, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; New Zealand Kapanga, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; New Gold Run, 4s. to 6d.; Olathe Silver, 10s.; Ooregum, 11s. 3d. to 13s. 9d.; Organos, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Port Phillip, 5s. to 10s.; Pestarena United, 5s. to 6s.; Quartz Hill, 1s. 3d. dis.; and Silver Peak, 15s. to 20s.

In shares of oil and miscellaneous companies there are very few alterations to notice. Scottish Wagon (new) have advanced 1s. 3d. per share, but Young's Paraffin are reduced 3s. 9d. Uphall Oils have been steady at 7l. 16s. 3d. to 7l. 17s. 6d. Clyngwyn Slate 8 per cent. debentures, 10. Lawes Chemicals, 5½ to 5½, and Spence's Metal, 10s.

OLD AND NEW FOWEY CONSOLS (Limited).—This property is one of the most important in Cornwall. It contains several tin and copper lodes, and a portion already worked has returned large profits from the latter. The best paying Cornish mines of the present day were all rich in copper at first, and afterwards turned to tin, so it is intended to work these properties principally for tin. Various well-known mining men give full and satisfactory reports of the prospects, and the facts that the purchase money is small, and all taken in shares, while the vendor not only invites examination of the property, but pays all expenses thereof, is good confirmation of the value of the investment.

DIAMOND MINING CORPORATION OF LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICA (Limited).—The amount of capital required by this new enterprise is now very small, and as large continental subscription are said to be still to arrive from France the next issue of shares will likely be at a premium. They have secured numerous diamond claims at 600l. each, which have since risen so considerably in value, owing to finds of diamonds thereon of exceptional value that the vendors have made it a stipulation that one-half the purchase money shall be in shares of this company. Besides, all the necessary machinery has been brought quite new, and at Port Elizabeth, for payment in fully paid-up shares only.

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, stock and sharebrokers, Prince-street (Aug. 25), write:—Scotch railways ordinary stocks are on the whole lower since Thursday last. A fair demand still continues for Preference and Debenture Stocks, Bank of Scotland, has risen from 293 to 298. The changes in insurance shares are unimportant. There has been some demand for Clyde coal shares, which have advanced from 74s. to 79s. 6d. Grand Trunk stocks and Canadas have had a good deal of attention.

Stock Exchange settlements have been granted with quotation to the Anglo-African Diamond Mining Company, and without quotation to the Cape of Good Hope Diamond Mining Company, and to the Tocopilla Copper Mining and Smelting Company. Applications for a settling day and quotations have been made by the Cootacovil Gold Mining Company, Gold Hill Mines, Dingley Dell Estates and Gold Mining Company, and Russia Copper Company for re-quotation.

Mr. W. TREGELLAS has just returned from America, where he has been for the last five months, in conjunction with a first-class mining engineer, inspecting the gold mines of North and South Carolina. Mr. Tregellas was at the Gold Hill Mines for several months, and has brought with him several beautiful samples of gold ore, which will be of interest to those concerned.

ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The monthly dividend 50 c. per share has been declared for July.

BRITISH MINES.

and muddle, and a small quantity of copper ore. In the 90 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and producing good stones of copper and muddle ore.—**Railway Shaft:** In Bray's cross-cut, north, in the 205, the lode is highly mineralised, but scarcely so favourable for progress. In the 190 west, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing a little of both copper and muddle ore. In the 175 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, of a very promising character, and producing 3 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of muddle per fathom. In Bray's rise, in back of the 175 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of muddle per fathom. In the 160 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and muddle, and a little copper ore of good quality. In Rich's winze, in the bottom of the 50 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth for length of the winze (3 ft.) 3 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of muddle per fathom.—**Watson's:** In the engine-shaft, now 11 fms. 3 ft. below the 76, the ground is tolerably favourable for progress, and congenial for mineral. In the western shaft good progress in sinking continues to be made, having now reached the depth of 7 fathoms below surface.

DEVON GREAT UNITED.—Isaac Richards, Aug. 25: In Willeford's shaft, the lode part being carried 2 ft. wide, is of a promising character, and producing some very fine arsenical muddle and a little copper ore. In the 60 fm. level west of Willeford's shaft, on the Capel Tint, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, muddle, and good stones of copper ore; a very promising lode. In the 60 and 50 fm. levels west of Watson's the drive is being carried by the side of the lode for more speedy progress. In the cross-cut south at the 20 fm. level, east of Willeford's shaft, the ground continues favourable for progress.

DRAKE WALLS.—Moses Bawden, Aug. 25: We are making good progress with the driving of the deep adit south. We have six men clearing and securing Matthew's shaft below the 40, six men driving to meet the deep adit, and a party of men putting in divisions and securing the engine-shaft, so as to get the new skip road to the 60 as quickly as possible. All the above work is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, and the men in the deep adit are now working without having the fear of a rush of water coming on them at any moment. Not only the men, but the agents have had a most anxious time for a year past, and we are thankful that we have accomplished this work with any accident.

EAST BOTALLACK.—(Four Monthly Report).—G. H. Eustice, J. Hollow, T. Trishair, Aug. 22: We beg to hand you the following report of the work done since the general meeting held on March 18 last:—The breaking of the ground for the angle-bob in the 20, being the bottom of the perpendicular engine-shaft, which was then reported as having been set by contract, has been completed, and the angle-bob made and placed in position, although it will not require to be connected until the shaft is sunk to a greater depth than at present, the reason for breaking the ground there being that it would be unsafe to do so by blasting after the plunger-lift had been fixed in the shaft opposite. We have also fixed a plunger-lift at this point for lifting the water to the adit, as well as a small one at the adit for lifting the water to surface, for the purpose of supplying feed-water to the engine. The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 20, on the course of the lode, was commenced on April 22 last, the work having been set at contract to sink a distance of 12 fms. This contract will be completed in a week, when we purpose continuing the sinking of the shaft an additional 3 fms., making a total depth from adit of 35 fms.; at this point we think it will be advisable to drive a level east and west on the course of the lode, in order to prove it at this depth, and at the same time continue the sinking of the shaft with all speed, in order to, as early as possible, reach the junction of the lodes in depth.

We find in the levels above, both the adit and the 20, that the lode has been of most value at points some fathoms apart, both east and west from the shaft, which leads us to believe that in driving the 35 fathom level we shall find a similar improvement to what it is at and about the shaft. As depth is being attained we find the lode fully maintains its size and character.—In fact, the lode at present in the bottom of the shaft is larger than it has been for some time past, and contains tin throughout. The stopes in the back of the 20 are yielding tin stuff that will pay for working. We have recently cleared up an old shaft on the south lode adjoining the Ballewidden Mine to a depth of about 7 fms., but on account of the water cannot go any deeper; the lode at this shallow depth, although not a large one, is very richly, and contains tin throughout, and means for developing the same should be adopted as early as possible. For the purpose of ventilation, we are now engaged clearing an old shaft on the main lode from the adit to the 20, and about 50 fms. to the west of the engine-shaft. Just below the adit we have noticed a cross-course or guide intersecting the main lode; it is tiny, and we have no doubt in depth it will be the means of improving the value of the lode. The water stamps which we have taken we have put into good order, but unfortunately since we have commenced stamping the water has been so little as to enable us to work only three, and sometimes four, heads, and these only at half speed. The stamps are calculated for eight heads, and in the winter months there will be an ample supply of water for the whole. At present we have a small quantity of tin, which might be sold at any time; but we recommend that it be kept until we have a larger quantity. In conclusion, we may add that our opinion as to the ultimate productiveness of the mine is as strong as it has ever been, and believe that an efficient development of the property only is required to produce a lasting and profitable mine.

EAST BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennett, Aug. 26: Lode in the adit end east is 5 ft. 6 in. wide, winze below 30, 7 ft. No change elsewhere.

EAST DARREN.—T. Garland, Aug. 24: In the 104 west on south lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, principally composed of blue clay-slate and branches of carbonate of lime, containing occasionally small spots of lead ore. In the 92 west the lode has become small, and much disordered by a cross measure of ground yielding stones of lead occasionally. In the 55 east on main lode, the lode is large, composed chiefly of dark clay-slate and branches of decomposed spar, showing at times spots of copper and lead. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine are without change, and the machinery is in fair working order. Drawing and dressing progressing steadily with a full supply of water.

EAST LONG RAKE.—H. B. Vercoe, Aug. 24: In the 50 east we have passed through a poor bar of ground for the last few fathoms driving, but I am pleased to say we have got through it, and have a great improvement; the lode is now 2 ft. wide of lime spar, gossan, and clay, with fine lumps of lead disseminated throughout it. I have been rather disappointed in this end, as I expected to have struck into a regular course of ore long before this; however, I believe we have entered into a section of ore-bearing ground, and look for much better results henceforth. There is not much change in the 50 west; we continue to get good saving stuff for the dressing-floors, and leaving lead ground in sight both in the roof and sole of the level. The rise in roof of 50 west is not so good as last reported; this change cannot be permanent, as there is a good lode of lead to be seen in the bottom of an old level a few fathoms higher up in the old workings. The rise in roof of 50 east produces occasional lumps of lead, but at present not enough to value; this is a first-class trial, and must be persevered with. The engine and boiler-houses have been completed, and masons left the mine; we shall want them again for a few days to build walls for crushing mill. The felt has been delivered on the mine, and will be laid on the roof of engine and boiler-house; it would have been done ere this, but the weather has been unfavourable since it arrived.—I hope, however, to get it on this week. I intend commencing to dress lead in the course of a few days; we have some very good stuff on the surface waiting the completion of crusher, &c.

EAST ROMAN LEADS.—Arthur Waters, Aug. 25: The 109, south of engine-shaft, is a lode 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, lead ore, and blende, worth 30 cwt. of the one and 20 cwt. of the other mineral per fathom. The 97 south is a lode 4 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of rich blende per fathom, the ground being softer and more wet than ever before. The 97 cross-cut is driven west 2½ fms. and has passed through a sparry branch 1 ft. wide, but as there is a considerable flow of water coming from the end we are continuing the cross-cut, believing that a wide lode is still in front of the forebreast. The winze below 88 is down to the 97, and the men are driving north to meet the level coming from shaft. This drive is going now by a regular course of ore, and the north of the junction on east part, is a lode worth 15 cwt. per fathom. The three stopes in said level adjoining the winze, are worth together 4 tons per fathom. The three pitches are worth 1½ ton per fathom. We have to-day sampled 40 tons lead ore for sale next week.

EAST UNY.—H. Eddy, J. K. Harvey, Aug. 25: The different points in operation throughout the mine have undergone no material change since last week's report. We have commenced sinking the winze in bottom of the 50. The lode is so very large that we cannot carry a part of it in sinking; the part carried is 3 ft. wide, and all the rest is in the 50.

EAST VAN.—W. H. Williams, Aug. 25: In cross-cut EE we are now driving through lode ground, and letting out an enormous stream of water, such as I never saw issuing from any single forebreast in this neighbourhood, except at Van, where the lode was intersected for the first time at the deepest level. We are having stopes of lead and copper, but not to value. The latter remark will also apply to the driving east of Glangwen Brook; we have here a fine-looking lode, which appears to improve as we drive towards it, and I am strongly of opinion that as soon as we have satisfied ourselves that we have thoroughly intersected the lode in the cross-cut BB we should drive east from the said cross-cut, and get under the driving from the brook, which would try the lode at about 34 yards deeper. On Monday last I took one of the shareholders over East Van, and in returning availed myself of the permission given me some weeks ago by Mr. Le Feaux to pass over his workings at Glangwen, and was greatly pleased at the stuff which I saw. It has tended to strengthen the opinion which I have long since formed that there does exist in the neighbourhood a great deposit of lead ore, which I trust will be our good fortune to discover.

EAST WHEAL CREBOR.—George Rowe, Aug. 24: The lode in the 70, west of engine-shaft, is divided by a horse of killas; the part carried on the north wall is 6 in. wide, producing stones of muddle and ore—the south part, which is principally fluen and capel, is not taken down. The lode in the stopes is reduced in value, and suspended. All the other points are without change.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell and Son, Aug. 24: Severgan: There is a little more tin in the adit end than there was last week. Regenebris: Engine Lode: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 34 is producing some good stones of tin, and appears to be improving. The stope in the back of the 22 west is worth 104 per fathom.—Rogers's Lode: The lode in the 42, east of Middle shaft, is improving as we drive. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

GAWTON COPPER.—George Rowe, George Rowe, Jun., Aug. 20: The lode in the 117 east is 7 ft. wide, yielding muddle and copper ore to the value of 144 per fathom, and showing indications of further improvement. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 117 is worth 102, and 121 per fathom respectively. The lode in the 105 east is also improving in character, worth 122 per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 105, east of cross-cut, is worth 104 per fathom. The lode in the 95 east is producing stones of muddle and ore. The lode in the 70, east of cross-cut, is worth 10 tons of muddle per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 70 is yielding 8 tons of muddle per fathom. Our new arsenic works are progressing as fast as the nature of the works will admit, with the stack 64 ft. high.

GODDARDS LEAD.—H. Vivian, Aug. 25: Very little progress has been made this week in sinking the shaft, the men having been engaged in pulling out the old lift of pumps and putting in new ones, and making other alterations. Now they will go on straightforward, and be able to sink at double the old speed.

GOODEVERE.—R. Knott, Aug. 24: Setting report: The shaft during the last month has been sunk 2 fms. 2 ft.; set to six men at 134 per fm.; lode is at present small but regular, and with a very promising appearance of an early improve-

ment—**Deep Adit Cross-cut:** Set to four men at 42, 10s. per fathom. The ground is of a most favourable description, and we hope to meet with the lode here before long.—**Shallow Adit Cross-cut:** Set to four men at 81 per fathom; no change to notice since last reported on. We are urging on the surface work as fast as possible, but the lobby is giving us more trouble than we first anticipated. We find the sides at different places will not stand, and we are therefore obliged to face up the sides with stone, which we are raising out of the lobby. We are pushing this work with all possible dispatch, and hope to be in readiness with the stamps wheel pit by the time the wheel is rendered on the mipe.

GREAT POLGOOTH UNITED.—W. Richards, Aug. 24: In the deep adit level, old mine lode, we are pushing on this level into the hill with all possible dispatch, which is opening up a large quantity of good quality tin stone for the stamps. On the great flat lode the men will finish cutting about the cross-cut, south of the deep adit to this lode in the course of this week, and then commence driving the level on its course; this will lay open a long run of tin-producing ground. In Rag's shaft we are making good progress in clearing and securing the cross-cut north of this shaft, and are expecting daily to reach Wheeler's lode. Other points of operation are much the same as last reported. The masons are going on well with building the engine-house. Nearly the whole of the engine, stamps, &c., are on the mine. One of the boilers was hauled to the mine yesterday. We are getting on with the surface work very well.

GREAT RETALLACK.—T. Harris, Aug. 20: There is very little change in the lode in the 64 east, still showing good spots of lead. In the 64 west, the lode has very much changed, it being easier for driving, and is producing good patches of blende saving work.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—John Curtis, Aug. 24: We are making fair progress in driving the deep adit level; lode 18 in. wide, producing stones of muddle, &c., and looking kindly for the depth. We shall commence costaining the valley in a day or two, where it is said there is a good branch of lead to be seen at the surface. I will write you more fully next week.

GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, Aug. 19: The end of the opening level south from Swan shaft is yielding saving work, but little done in it since last report. The stope going north from Swan shaft, forming the opening level, is yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. The stope above the 30, south of rise, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. No. 2 stope, north from rise above the 30, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. No. 3 stope, north from rise, is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. Driving the 31 north is yielding a little ore, but not to value yet. The stope going north to Robinson's sump is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. No change yet in the cross-cut south from the adit level. Outside work progressing satisfactorily.

GWYNR AMALGAMATED.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Aug. 24: Clementina: The engine-shaft is just as we reported it last week. There are small branches of lead, but scarcely sufficient to save for the dressing-floors. The north end is still unproductive. The south end is worth about 7 cwt. of lead to the fathom.—Aberllyn: In the winze at No. 2 we have been obliged to stop till we can get in air pipes, the air having gone so bad that the men could not work. They will get these in two or three days. The lode is without change since last week. The No. 2 end is looking much better for blende than it has been for some weeks past, with 2 tons to the fathom.

HERODSFORD.—E. Tenby, J. A. Tenby, Aug. 25: Monthly Setting Report: The 215 to drive south, by six men, at 51 per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for silver-lead ore 15 cwt. per fm. I am pleased to see the lode at this point continuing in the end quite as good as last reported. The 205 to drive north by four men, at 51, 10s. per fm.; the lode is improving, producing some splendid stones of ore, and worth 7 cwt. per fm. We expect in 3 or 4 fms. more driving to meet with the shoot of ore gone down in the 190, north of cross-cut. A stope in bottom of the 205 to six men, at 40s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 20 cwt. of ore per fm. The 205 to six men, at 40s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 20 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth for the length of 9 ft. 30 cwt. of ore per fathom; here the lode is carrying a splendid rib of almost solid ore on the footwall side. A stope over the 205 to four men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode is 20 in. wide, worth from 12 to 14 cwt. of ore per fm. The 190 to drive north by two men, at 31.5s. per fm.; the lode is large, producing a little ore, but not to value. A stope in back of 180 north to four men, at 70s. per fm.; lode improved, now worth from 18 to 20 cwt. of ore per fm. A stope over the 147 to four men, at 37s. 6d. per fm.; the lode is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm. All other bargains at our own disposal, and will be set for two months.

HINGSTON DOWN.—T. Richards, Aug. 24: The cutting of the flats at the 12 will be completed by the end of this week, the engine-shaft will then be sunk with greater rapidity, the lode in which continues to produce in places rich stones of copper ore. In the 12, east of the engine-shaft, the lode has a very promising appearance, and is producing a little rich quality copper ore. No. 1 lode, in the deep adit level, east of the south cross-cut, contains capel, quartz, arsenical muddle, and rich stones of ore.

LADY QUEEN'S CONSOLS.—W. Hooper, T. Job, Aug. 22: Since our last shaftmen have completed repairing engine-shaft, and we are glad to say it is now in good condition. We are continuing putting up a rise from the 40 to 30, and hope to complete same in the course of another week. Our end at present still looks favourable for tin, and when we have communication with this rise shall be able to drive much speedier as the air will be better; we hope shortly to report of a large deposit of tin. All other work progressing satisfactorily.

KIRK MICHAEL.—R. Rowe, Aug. 24: The shaft is going down rapidly below the 20, and there is about the same size rib of lead in the lode as I reported to you last week. The 20 south is still going through the slide, which continues to be intermixed with lead. The stopes are without change; still worth on an average about 15 cwt. lead to the fathom.

KIT HILL GREAT CONSOLS.—I. Richards, Aug. 25: At the deep adit level the arching referred to in my last report has been completed, and the level is again in regular course of driving. The late unfavourable weather has somewhat interfered with our surface operations; but we are getting on as fast as possible under the circumstances, and hope soon to have the capstans and shears erected.

LADY ASHBURTON.—J. Wilcock, Aug. 24: We have driven cross-cut south about 2 fms. at the 30 through the silver lode. The shaft has been sunk, and we shall now drive west on its course to get under the branches of ore we passed through in the level above, in doing which we expect to make some better discoveries, as the shoot of ore most likely will lengthen the deeper we sink and operate on the lode. We have about 10 fms. more to drive to intersect the other two shoots, and when we have done this we shall be in a position to say with much confidence that the lode is a very rich one, and that the opening of a good and profitable lode should be the result. After this is done I advise extending the cross-cut still farther south about 8 fms. to cut the "Good Luck" tin lode, and no doubt we shall find it highly productive, as it has never failed at all points in the adjoining mines to be profitably productive, good sales of tin having been made therefrom. We have sunk a trial shaft about 4 fms. in a fine looking tin lode 3 ft. wide, about 30 fms. north of our engine-shaft. The engine and pitwork are in excellent working order, and the utmost economy is observed in all departments.

LADY BERTHA UNITED.—T. Neill, Aug. 24: The stopes are looking much the same as when last reported on, and yielding the usual quantities of muddle and copper ore. We have cleared and secured the new shaft to the 45. Next week being our pay and setting week a further report will be forwarded. Machinery continues to work well.

LLANDEGLA.—H. Hotchkiss, Aug. 24: The 36 yards level west of shaft is being driven at a promising appearance for producing lead ore; a little of the latter we find sprinkled in the spar occasionally, which, with the size and character of the lode, I look upon as very encouraging, and I hope soon to be able to send you better news from here.

LOMAX.—Wm. Argall, Aug. 22: There is no change since the last report. We are still driving in the elvan and several branches in the end.

LOVELL.—J. Prisk, Aug. 24: Hownan Lode: I am pleased to report the improvement in the 50 east of pump winze holds good, and is looking better to-day than ever before. The clearing up the shaft is again in progress. The 50 west, North Lode: The west end is getting more settled, and looks promising to be a profitable lode shortly. I recommend sinking for a deeper level as soon as possible, as in several fathoms west of shaft we have a profitable lode gone down in the bottom of the level; and my opinion is we can open up a profitable mine here for a small outlay. All other points in the mine are much as usual.

MARKET VALLEY.—W. George, F. Renals, Aug. 20: We beg to hand you the following setting report:—To drive the 160 cross-cut south by nine men; we have put the necessary pipes down, and have removed the boring machine, and are getting on with the levelling of the lode at this level as speedily as possible; the ground is at present more favourable than in the cross-cut over, and we hope to make good progress. To drive the 90 west by six men, at 71.10s.; here we have a very promising looking lode, which is 1½ ft. wide, yielding full 2 tons of good quality ore per fathom; the ground is at present more favourable, and there is a little water issuing from the end. To stope the bottom of 90 by four men, where the lode will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. We have two men trying in the 101 a north lode from the winze, where the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. No. 1 stope in back of 40 by four men, at 41, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. No. 2 stope in back of 40 by four men, at 37.5s., worth 2½ tons per fathom. To rise in back of 20 by four men, at 107; the lode here is showing signs of improvement, and we hope as the rise is continued in whole ground to soon meet with another shoot of ore. We have set 14 pitches to 30 men at tributes varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in the 14.—Wheal Jenkin: During the past month we have cleared and secured shaft as deep as the adit, and have since been clearing up some of the stuff lodged in that level; this being now thoroughly ventilated we shall break down a portion of the lode left by former workers, and properly test its value. We have also cleared the adit about 21 fms. east to what we consider another shaft. This is completely choked, and will have to be spilt through to admit of our examining the workings beyond.

MELLANEAR.—John Gilbert, Aug. 24: There is no change in the 30 cross-cut, south of Gundry's shaft; it is still in the elvan course, and the ground continues favourable for driving. In the 60 cross-cut driving south from main lode, west of Gundry's shaft, we have met with some branches of spar and muddle, but nothing to value; this cross-cut is extended about 3 fms. ground is much harder than when we commenced it. In the 80, driving west of Gundry's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding some saving work for copper ore and blende, and the ground is softer and looking more promising. In driving north at the 90, west of Gundry's shaft, we met with a branch about 1 ft. wide, which is yielding some good stones of copper ore, but we shall continue this cross-cut a little further, as we think the main part of the lode must be standing in this direction. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is 5 feet wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110, east of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the men are making better progress in driving. The rise in the back of this level is also yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110, east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and some good stones of tin, and letting out an increased quantity of water. Gundry's shaft is nearly down to the requisite depth for the 120, and we hope to begin next week to drive north from the bottom of the shaft towards the lode. The ground in the 70 cross-cut, driving north from the main lode, is mineralised throughout with veins of copper and muddle. There is no change to notice in any of the levels driving from the old engine-shaft. The stopes are yielding their usual quantities of copper ore.

MORFA DU.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 25: The rise in back of the 60 has been holed through to the winze from the 48. The men are at present stripping down a part of the lode standing by the side. After this has been done we shall commence to stope the lode in back of the 60. The stope at the 48 is yielding much the same as when last reported. The pitch at the 38 continues to yield the

usual quantity of bluestone. In the pitches at the 20 we have met with a slide, but cannot yet say what influence it will have on the lode at this place.

MOUNT CARBIS.—W. Tregay, Geo. Johns, Aug. 25: The lode in deep adit end is worth 20 per fathom. We expect to put the engine to work next week, when we shall very quickly be enabled to make important returns of tin.

MYNDDU GORDDU.—T. Kemp, Aug. 24: The north part of the lode carried by the 46 end, west of the cross-cut, is composed of calc and crystallised spar, carrying patches of killas, from which we have during the past week broken some nice stones of lead ore of a favourable description; from such indications I should say we are nearing the first shoot of ore gone through to the sole of the level over (the 34). The men in the 46 have cut sufficient ground for lode room, and are now engaged in laying down tramroad, which will be completed in a few days, when they will commence driving east to develop that part of the set, and I trust our labours will be crowned with success. The north part of the lode carried in sinking the winze below the 34 is now worth for the length (7 ft.) 107 per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 34, on the caunter lode, is worth 102 per fathom. The rise and stope over the 34, on the caunter lode, is worked up to the sole of the 24, and the men are now engaged in making the bottom of that level good. No. 1 stope, over the 34, on the north part of the lode, is worth 107 per fathom. The branch of ore in the south rise of No. 2 stope is worth 71 per fathom. The cross-branch in the 24, south of the main lode, is worth 101 per fm. The lode in the bottom of the 12 is worth 107 per fathom, in cross-cutting north behind the forebreast of the 12, west of the shaft, we have cut through a branch 2 ft. wide, composed of killas and spar, and impregnated with copper ore; from every appearance I am inclined to think that this is the main part of the lode, and the men are now employed in stripping the same down to the breast of the level, and when done we shall extend west. The parcel of silver-lead ore (20 tons) sold to Messrs. Goodhart and Co., on Aug. 20, realised 121. 0s. 6d. per ton, and is being carted to the station.

NEW BIRONFOLD.—Thomas Kemp, Aug. 25: No. 3 Shaft, North Lode: Nothing has been done in the stope over the back of the 52 to the east of the shaft since the last report, consequently there is no change to notice. The men are still employed in hauling the orestuff, and when done they will run down attle from the level over the 40 to fill up the workings, so as to enable them to reach the ore ground, where the lode is worth for the width of 22 ft. 18 cwt. per cubic fathom.—No. 2 Shaft, Middle Lode: The lode in the tribute pitch over the 52, and to the west of the shaft, is improved, now worth 18 cwt. per cubic fm. The lode in the tribute pitch over the 40 to the west of shaft is not looking so well, worth 10 cwt. per cubic fathom. We sampled on Saturday night the 20th inst. 15 tons of silver-lead ore, for which tenders will be due at your office on Saturday next the 27th inst. Hauling and dressing are going on with all regularity.

NEW KITTY.—Wm. Vivian, Aug. 25: We have let the engine-shaft to sink below the 24 fm. level at 171 per fathom. We have also let the 24 fm. level, to drive east, at 61 per fathom; and the western end, to drive on the course of the lode, at 71. 10s. per fathom; lode, 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. I consider the prospects of this mine very encouraging indeed.

NEW PENROSE.—John Jones, Aug. 22: There is no change to notice in the winze since my last report. The lode produces good stones of yellow copper ore. The engine-shaft is cleared 2½ fms. below the surface, and the men are making good progress.

NEW WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, Aug. 24: The 38 cross-cut, south of Hallett's shaft, is not driven far enough as yet to put in shoot, &c., but we shall have to clear some of the levels before this is accomplished, or some of the men will be hindered, and it is very important that all the men should be kept going. The lode in the 42, east of rise, will yield ½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The same lode west of rise will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. I have no doubt but that the lode in those ends will improve as we advance, the ground being of a favourable description for the production of copper ore. The rise in the back of this level will still yield about 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. This rise is also in a beautiful channel of ground; the men rising for 61 per fathom. The mine is opening out well.

NEW WEST GOGHIN.—A. Francis, Aug. 24: Since the date of my last report the water draining the three lodes, in close proximity to Poulter's shaft, has mastered our small lift of pumps, and our men have been put to open east and west of the deep adit level cross-cut, the south part of the Cwm Erddin lode, which is 12 ft. wide, and having a back or cover of over 60 fathoms to surface, so that a discovery in this place would bring the mine into a state of quick returns and profits, as well as necessary crushing and dressing apparatus are on the mine, and ready for working at any time they may be required. The lode for 5 ft. wide in the eastern end is composed of a very nice gossan, quartz, and lode stone, and carrying a beautiful wall, underlying about 16 inches per fathom south; price for driving and delivering stuff at surface by tramway through the 31 per fathom. The lode in the western end is composed of gossan and a beautiful quartz, in which is contained good spots of silver-lead ore, and the lode stone is impregnated throughout with fine silver-lead ore; price for driving and clearing stuff 31 per fm. We are promised our large lift from the foundry this week, and hope to be sinking again by this day week, Aug. 31.

NEW WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, Aug. 24: I can speak of no change in this mine since my report for the meeting. I am expecting soon to be in a position to report the cutting of a good lode in the cross-cut driving north in the eastern part of the mine; the ground in the cross-cut is of a very favourable character, and when the lode is reached I have no doubt we shall be found productive. No change worthy of remark in either of the other bargains.

NORTHERN LEAD.—T. Tonkin, Aug. 25: Setting Report: The adit stopes, in east lifts, yield 8 cwt. of ore per fm., and are set to four men on tribute, at 61 per ton of dressed ore. In the 15 the stopes west of Low shaft yield 8 cwt. of ore per fm., and are set to four men, at 51.5s. per ton for dressed ore. The stopes above the 42, in the west section, are set to six men, at 51.5s. per ton of dressed ore; present yield, 8 cwt. to the fathom in places. Also a drive west, near Low shaft, in quarry level, is set at 55s. per fm.; all is done in the east part of the stope. In the same lift, is set at 40s. per fm.; both these drives are yielding some good stones of ore. The stopes above the 42, in the east section, are set to four men, at 51.5s. per ton of dressed ore; the yield of ore is 10 cwt. per fathom. The tribute pitches are set for three months, the men paying all expenses, including 14 per ton for dressing. A short length of stoping ground, east of Gin shaft, in quarry level, is set to four men, at 26s. per fm.; the present yield of ore is 6 cwt. per fm. A cross-cut into some ore-bearing ground in the 25, in the east section, is set at 55s. per fm.; good stones of ore have been produced since the setting day. The tonnage of ore in fair working order, and dressing is being pushed forward as fast as the nature and quality of the ore will admit.

NORTH BUSY UNITED.—John James, Aug. 25: The lode in the 18 east is producing a little tin; a large and kindly lode. The lode in the 10 east is 2 ft. wide, and looking at the killas, which is of a light colour, I think we shall have an improvement here. Next week we shall fix lift, and continue the sinking of the engine-shaft with all speed. The lode in winze below adit is 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance. We shall draw a pile of stuff from here next week, when we shall be able to ascertain its value.

NORTH DERESBY MOUNTAIN.—R. H. Vivian, Aug. 25: The shaftmen did not do quite so well the first nine or ten days of this month, having met with some stiff bars of ground, and a little troublesome to dig the holes. Latterly the ground has improved, and fair progress is being made. The lode maintains its value for lead, and we shall soon be deep enough for cross-cutting from the bottom of the sump, where we expect to find a good lode. There is scarcely any change in the north end; it is producing very good lead ore and a large quantity of blende mixed with nice silver ore.

NORTH GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, Aug. 19: There is no change to report this week from either the upper or lower levels. The beds are nearly level in both, and no apparent confusion yet in the silts. The man who is open-cutting has not met with any of importance this week.

NORTH HERODSFORD.—T. Trelease, Aug. 25: We have cleared up about 2 fms. of the shaft in the past week, but we cannot proceed any further on account of the water coming down the shaft. We are now fixing launders to carry it down some of the old workings at the 80, when I hope we shall be able to resume the clearing up the shaft again. The 80 west, North Lode: The lode is 10 ft. wide, and yielding 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is yielding 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have two men cleaning up in the bottom of this level. They will commence stoping as soon as they get sufficiently deep to do so. The lode in the 50 end has improved in size and appearance in the past week; it is now 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and producing good stones of lead ore occasionally, and I think we expect a further improvement here shortly. The stope in the back of this level continues to yield 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Mr. Borsani, Mr. Borsani, who is in fair working order, and dressing is being pushed forward as fast as possible, and hope to be ready to work the same in a fortnight.

OKEL TOR.—Henry Bulford, John Rodda, Aug. 25: The driving of the 60 in the western part of the mine is being continued on the north part of the lode, which is producing 13 tons of arsenical ore per fathom. The stopes working at the different levels are looking very well, and turning out on the average 18 tons of arsenical ore per fathom. We have a good lode in the new shaft west; this shaft has to be sunk 6 ft. more to communicate with the 35, which will be accomplished in two weeks from this time, when we shall have a valuable piece of ore ground available for stoping between the 35 and 20. We have completed the fixing of the engine and pitwork at the new shaft east, which is working admirably; the water is in fork, and good progress is being made in sinking.

OLD SHEPHERDS MINE.—R. Nancarrow, James Nancarrow: South Mine: Since my last we are glad to say good progress has been made in building the engine-house for the 80-in. engine on Harvey's engine-shaft, although some days the weather has proved rather unfavourable for building. In this part of the mine we have erected a house for keeping the blue liss, which is necessary for protecting from the wet till used. We are also erecting a large house for carpenters and sawyers' workshop.—North Mine: The adit level is cleared and secured west of No. 11 adit shaft on course of the lode 45 fms., which has been and still is checked full of stuff to the back. Here at this point we are not sufficiently satisfied where to fix on the spot to commence the new engine-shaft, having 20 fms. yet to clear to effect a communication with the western shaft on the hill, which we shall continue to force on with all possible dispatch. The main adit, south of old engine-shaft, is about 3 fms. and 110 fms. towards the hill mine, and as we have got getting very near No. 14 shaft we expect in a day or two to let down more water. No. 15 shaft is cleared to the back of the adit, where we have seen a lode which has a very promising appearance, and no doubt will be of great importance in the future of the mine, as it shows small stones of lead, and nothing has been done below the adit level. This is situated between the north and south mines.—Western Ground: We have divided and cased the new engine-shaft complete to the 16; also cut a pit and commenced cross-cutting north and

working over level south of this, are worth on average 15 cwt. of blende to 1 fm. Surface: We have had a very heavy fall of rain to-day which has flooded every place. The smaller reservoirs are filled, and the large ones are filling up. Dressing is being pushed on steadily, and machinery working well. We have to-day sent out samples of 30 tons of lead, and shall sample 20 tons of blende next week.

PANTY-MWYN.—E. Parry, Aug. 25: The end of the 22 west of Mollin is in the strong, cross-cut in this direction. The 20 west, on No. 2, is 10 ft. wide, and is much disordered by the cross-course. The lode is composed of clay, large rocks of limestone, lime spar, and stones of lead ore. It is near soft breaks of ground like this that the best runs of ore are found in the mine, and as we are advancing the end at the rate of 2 fms. per week we shall soon get out of the influence of the cross-course, and have the lode in an orderly state and rich for lead ore. No change in the tribute department, or in the adit level.

PARKA CONSOLS.—Wm. Hooper, W. H. Bullock, Aug. 8: We shall have sunk the engine-shaft for bearings and cistern complete by the end of this week. Should have been further on with this work, but unfortunately we had two days was required; we are now making satisfactory progress in different departments of the mine.—Neil's Lode: In driving north we have got into the old men's workings, where part of the lode is taken away, what remains yields fair quantities of tinstuff; in the bottom of this level the lode is in its entirety, and producing very good work. The south end is still improving, and are pleased to say the size, indications, and tin is of a satisfactory character.—Tamblyn's Lode: Same as last reported. Taking the lodes, strata, and other tin-bearing indications into consideration, we are fully convinced we shall eventually have a magnificent mine as depth is obtained. We sent 2 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. of tin into the market on Monday the 1st inst., at 56s. 5s. per ton.

—Wm. Hooper, W. H. Bullock, Aug. 22: Our shaft is now down 2½ fms. below the plat, making altogether 21 fms. from surface; we hope to complete filling plunger-pole, &c., this week; when this is finished we shall go on sinking with all possible speed.—North on Neil's Lode: We reported in our last we had got into the old men's workings, and finding the old lode gone together, have commenced driving a new one to intersect the old main adit; by doing this we shall communicate with Tamblyn's lode, and give us a good current of air, it being very bad at present. We hope to complete this in about a fortnight.—South on Neil's Lode: This lode is producing good work for tin.—Tamblyn's Lode: There is no material alteration to report on since our last. We shall have another parcel of tin ready for market by the end of this week. The surface operations are going on satisfactorily.

PARYS COPPER CORPORATION.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 25: We have scarcely any alteration to notice in the 90 south this week, but we are still finding small strings of cross-cut in this direction. The 90 west, on No. 2, is 10 ft. wide, and we find more copper standing in the north side; the ore at this place is of good quality. The 90 west, on No. 1, is still producing about 1 ton of good ore in a fathom, and the ground looks very kindly. The 90, east of cross-course, on Carreg-doll lode, is also looking a little better; this lode is improving as we open eastward on its course. All other points are looking much as usual. We have commenced clearing up the precipitation pits.

PENHALLE AND BARTON.—J. Evans, Aug. 25: Our pumping work is proceeding without interruption, as we have completed the joints, and the shaft is now drained. The 20, and also in fixing air-pipes from Bullock's shaft in the 20 cross-cut north. This latter is a very important operation, as when completed we can quickly reach the No. 1 lode in Barton at the 20, by which means we shall no doubt open up a valuable section of tin ground directly under the adit, where we have already driven over 100 fms. in a continuous rich course of tin. We have also a party of men engaged in repairing Albert's shaft, and another party in clearing up Barton engine-shaft, which is now down 5 fms. below the adit level, and as there is thus far no sign of water, my hope is that we shall find Barton draining. The 20, and also in fixing air-pipes from Bullock's shaft in the 20 cross-cut north. This latter is a very important operation, as when completed we can quickly reach the No. 1 lode in Barton at the 20, by which means we shall no doubt open up a valuable section of tin ground directly under the adit, where we have already driven over 100 fms. in a continuous rich course of tin. We have also a party of men engaged in repairing Albert's shaft, and another party in clearing up Barton engine-shaft, which is now down 5 fms. below the adit level, and as there is thus far no sign of water, my hope is that we shall find Barton draining.

PENHALLE.—S. Bennett, R. Harris, Aug. 25: The lode in the rise in 70 east is without change during the week. The 60 east is worth 4½ per fathom. The 55 east 4½ per fathom. The 50 west is slightly improved, and worth 5½ per fathom, and the 45 west is worth 6½ per fathom. The 42 west on the north lode is producing some low quality tinstuff, but not of much value.

PIONEER.—Mr. C. C. Adley, C.E., managing director, reports:—Aug. 24: Copper and Lead Mine, Harlech: Since my last visit here the works have steadily progressed. The main, or free adit, from the last week, has been completed, and the lode cut through; it is about 2 ft. wide, spotted with copper, lead, sulphur, and blende, with the ground very hard, and necessarily more difficult and expensive in driving. The level is being continued on in a southerly course through the lode to the point of its junction with the old copper lode, where we may expect to find some considerable improvement. The sump sunk on the lead vein is about 14 yards down, but does not improve in appearance, due to want of sufficient depth to test fairly its true character. The water has much increased, rendering sinking by the present mode impracticable, and this cost will be augmented as the approaching wet season sets in; it is, therefore, advisable to temporarily suspend operations here until proper pumping appliances can be supplied in order to enable the sinking to be carried out more economically.—Silver-Lead Mines, Holywell: According to advices everything is proceeding at Holywell as well as we could wish. Bessie's shaft continues steadily to yield ore, and the other important works are rapidly approaching completion. I shall re-visit the works next week, and meanwhile have requested the mine captain to forward you from Holywell his usual weekly report.

—H. B. Vercoe, Aug. 24: Silver-Lead Mines, Holywell: Bessie's Shaft: In driving the 40 yard level south, on the flat, we continue to get fair quality lead-stuff, just as for some time past, and the flat is large and promising. We have a large heap of loose on the surface, which is being daily added to, and carted to the washings and being dressed. In the 40 yard level north the ground is hard, and we have not as yet reached the western portion of the flat, towards which we are driving, but are in daily expectation of doing so, and being able to report a good find of ore.—Blackwell Shaft: The 100 yard level is being driven north-west in most promising circumstances, a mass of carbonate of lime, spar, gossan, and clay, with boulders of limestone interspersed. I am very pleased with the appearances here, and believe are long the expected deposit of ore will be an accomplished fact, and as there is any amount of virgin ground above this level a discovery of ore here cannot well be over estimated.—New Shaft: This shaft is now down about 30 yards from surface, and there is no material change in the character of the ground since my last report.—Engine Shaft: The sump in the sole of the 60 east, on the north and south lode, is down about 15 yards below adit level, and with your permission, I intend driving south from the south lode, and next month I will report the rich ore ground under the swallow, and from which large quantities of lead have been extracted at and above the 60. The air-pipes have been fixed in the engine-shaft from the surface to the 60, and are now being continued in the 60 east. After these are in their place the ventilation will be good, and the drainage of the 60 east and south will at once be resumed. The great prospects of both these points you have been made aware of before. It is the continuation of levels on Panty-Pydw and Petticoat lodes into ground, where vast quantities of lead have been raised from former workings, and of the continuation of these deposits in depth. The shaftmen have fixed a Tange pump in the 60, and attached both steam and water pipes. The flues around the boiler are completed. The fitter is now engaged connecting the steam-pipes from the boiler to those in the shaft, and we hope to have all in readiness for working by the end of this week. We have the mason building a small powder magazine, and when this is finished I hope there will be an end to extra expenditure, and our whole energies will be devoted to the mine and its development underground, together with dressing, and making its products marketable.

POLKROSE.—V. Bennett, Aug. 24: The lode in the 100 east has been getting larger in the past week; it is now 2½ ft. wide, and showing a little more tin. There is no change in the 100 west. If we do not soon meet with a further change here I shall conclude that the spar in the cross-cut was cut before reaching the 100, and that we must have passed through the cross-course in the disturbed ground 2 fms. behind the present end, and I shall commence to cross-cut north as we had to do in the 90. The lode in the 90 west is of much the same character as last reported. The ground in the 90 west is much the same as with spar and prill, and is easy for driving. The men are making good speed. The men have opened a little on the lode in the 90 cross-cut north; it appears to be underlying north about 3 ft. in 1 fm. I like the nature of the lode very much; it contains small stones of good copper ore and arsenical mundie, carrying tin. Next week I hope to be able to send you a further description of it. We are making fair progress with clearing and securing the western adit, on the caunter lode.

PRINCE OF WALES.—S. Roberts, G. Rowe, Aug. 24: The shaftmen are still going on well with the sinking of Watson's engine-shaft; we think they will be down the extent of 10 fathoms next week. In the 30 east the men are driving by the side of the lode, consequently we have no change to notice. In the rise in the back of this level the ground is more favourable; we hope to hole by the end of next week, and lay open some good stopping ground. The 90 end west is much the same, as last reported; no lode taken down since—last value 10½ per fathom.—Goodluck: In the stoep in the back of the deep adit the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 10½ per fathom for tin.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters and Son, Aug. 25: The 125, north of new shaft, is still in a sparry lode, to 8 ft. wide, with stones of ore, but not to value. In the 125 south the lode is getting wider, and contains more ore than for some time past. We shall have a much better lode here shortly. The 110, south of said shaft, on the Roman lode, is in a lode 7 ft. wide, worth 1½ to 2 tons per fm. The 110 south-east, on the caunter lode, is very wet, the lode showing good stones of ore and blende. The two stoeps in the back of the 110, north of flat road shaft, are together worth 5 tons of lead ore per fm. The stoep south of the shaft is worth 1 ton per fm. The two stoeps north of the new engine-shaft, in same level, are worth 3½ tons per fm. The 95, south of the above shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm. The winze below this level, in front of the 110 south, is at present going down the side of the lode. The four stoeps in the 95, north and south of Jack's winze, are worth 6 tons per fm. The stoep south of Matthews' winze is worth 2½ tons per fm. The stoep in the 95, north of old shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm. The two stoeps in the 80, north of shaft, are worth 2 tons per fm. The three stoeps in the 30, south of Betton's winze, south of new shaft, are worth 6 tons per fm. The winze below the 80, south of Betton's, is down to the 95, and we have commenced driving north to meet the level coming from the new engine-shaft; the lode is worth 2½ tons per fm. The 65 south, on the east portion, is in a lode 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ tons per fathom. The stoep in the roof of the level, about 8 fms. behind the said forecast, is worth 10 tons per fathom. No. 2 stoep is worth 2½ tons per fm. The winze below the 65, on said division of the lode, is worth 6 tons per fm. The 65, south of No. 2 cross-cut, on the foot-wall part, is worth 1 ton per fm. No. 1 stoep, in the 65, south of Stokes', is worth 4 tons per fm. No. 2 stoep south 6 tons, and No. 3 stoep 4 tons per fm. The 50, south of new winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. We have sent out samples of 20 tons of lead ore for sale next week.

RUSSELL UNITED.—John Gifford, Aug. 25: The lode in the rise above the 55 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the bottom level, east of Matthews' shaft, is showing indications of an improvement. The lode in Stephens' engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, and continues to look very encouraging.

SILVER HILL.—Geo. Rickard, Aug. 17: Since last report we have opened on the lode east and west of tunnel about 6 ft. each way, and find it continues of a very promising character, composed of rich looking gossan, peach, soft quartz, intermixed with much blende, copper, and lead. It is also showing a very promising looking lode, and by extending levels on its course a great improvement might take place any day, as deposits of silver ore of great value have been discovered in the adjoining mines just below the surface. The ground

in the tunnel cross-cut continues of the same favourable nature, and every effort will be made to reach some of the principal silver and tin lodes which are passing through in about the centre of the property. The tin lodes are considered to be a continuation of the same that proved so rich in Wheal Prosper, adjoining this mine to the east, and Wheal Tomkins to the west, the latter is worked by Callington Consols Company, and the lode is producing tinstuff of good quality. These features are very encouraging to the shareholders of this ground, every reason to look forward to opening out a good property.

SILVER HILL.—George Rickard, Aug. 24: The driving of the tunnel is progressing very satisfactorily, and we are passing through a beautiful looking stratum of mineralised ground, containing in the heads small leaders of mundie, spotted with copper ore. Nothing has been done on the lode recently passed through in the tunnel during the past week, but I consider, judging from its promising appearance, that if levels were driven upon its lode the chances would be greatly in favour of meeting with good deposits of silver ore.

SOETREDGE COPPER.—Wm. Skewis, Aug. 25: We have not yet intersected the lode in the cross-cut south, west of engine-shaft; the ground, however, appears to be changing in favour of the production of copper, and there is more water coming from end. We are breaking some good work for tin in bottom of 30, on No. 2 lode north from shaft.—Deep Adit: The men are getting on very well with clearing the chokeage, and I hope soon to be able to get into the mine by means of this adit, and report on the appearance of things in the 42 fm. level.

SOUTH CONDUROW.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Williams, H. Abraham, Aug. 24: We have holed Marshall's shaft sinking below the 30 to the rise put up in the back of the 40. We are now sinking a winze below the 30, which will be made available for the shaft, and will be worth 12½ per fathom. The 60 end east is worth 15½ per fathom. The stoep in the back of this level is worth 15½ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 60, west of Plantation shaft, is worth 15½ per fathom. We have cut another small branch carrying tin in the 70 cross-cut south; the ground is favourable for driving. The 70 end, east of King's, is worth 6½ per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 80 is worth 12½ per fathom. The 80 end, east of Plantation, is worth 8½ per fathom. The stoep in the back of this level is worth 12½ per fathom. The 93 end, east of King's, carries a little native copper.

SOUTH DAREN.—H. James, Aug. 25: Underground work is being carried out vigorously, and the different points are about the same as valued last week. All the ore sold on the 12th inst. has been sent to the stores at Aberystwyth for shipment.

SOUTH DEVON UNITED.—Wm. Hooper, Aug. 25: The lode in the 110, east of Brook's engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with a value of 28½ per fathom, with every appearance of a continuation, and, as previously stated, has laid open valuable ground for stopping many fathoms in length. The lode in the 100, east of Brook's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, with a value of 8½ per fathom; this end presents much the appearance that it has done for some time past—still a very kindly lode, and cannot, in my opinion, fall in producing large quantities of copper ore. The lode in the 90, east of Brook's engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with a value of 8½ per fathom; the lode is of much the same character that it has been for some time past. The lode in the 80, east of Brook's engine-shaft, the part carrying is 5 ft. wide; the men are now engaged cross-cutting north, where the lode is of a promising character; we shall continue to sink a little further to prove that nothing but the best ore is in this direction. The stoeps throughout the mine are producing their usual quantities of copper ore. The lode in the adit, west of old sump shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan and spots of copper ore. Martin's shaft is now down 20 fms. 1 ft.; the ground is a beautiful light killas, and sinking is being pushed on with as much speed as possible. I am pleased to say we have now plenty of water for all purposes, and hauling and jiggling is being kept on with all force. The men are busy engaged completing the steam-whim, and every effort shall be made in getting it to work as quickly as possible.

SOUTH WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Goldsmith, Aug. 24: Since the outburst of water in the 46 fm. level cross-cut north towards the lode the water has risen on the pumps 6 fms. 5 ft., and continues to rise a little. However, a few days will now test if the present pumps will drain the water so as to open into the lode from which the water flows. I have every reason to believe the lode will be found to be large and highly productive. The shaftmen are placed for the present to open on the lode in the 16 fm. level south to the west of the caunter. This lode is producing some very promising copper ore. There is no other change to report since last week.

TANKERVILLE GREAT CONSOLS.—A. Waters and Son, Aug. 25: Tankerville North Lode: The 220, west of Watson's shaft, is opening out a strong ore lode, the present width being 4 ft. wide, worth quite 3 tons of rich soft gossan per fathom, and looks like improving shortly. The 220 east is in a very wide lode, the part carried being left, and worth 1 ton per fathom. The stoep in the back of the level west is worth 2 tons per fathom. The stoep east of the cross-cut is worth 1½ tons per fathom.—Main Lode: The two stoeps in the 220 west are worth 1½ tons per fathom. The stoep in the same level, east of shaft, is worth 15 cwt. per fathom. The stoep in the 206 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. The stoep and rise in the said level, on Roberts' lode, are worth 1½ tons per fathom. The 206, going east of No. 1 cross-cut, on the south lode, is in a vein 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of ore and blende. The 206 cross-cut, north of Watson's, has cut a branch of spar and ore, but the main north lode is still before us. In the 192, about 12 fathoms west of shaft, we have driven a cross-cut north into a lode 18 in. wide, worth 15 cwt. per fathom. The 192 cross-cut, north from the said flat, is into a lode 20 in. wide, and worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There is a change of no in the 182, going east of the shaft, to the old lode. The stoep in the roof of the 100, on the north lode, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The stoep in the 74 west, on the south lode, is worth 15 cwt. per fathom. The stoep in the 62 east, on the said lode, is worth 1 ton per fathom. Other points without change since last reported on.—Pennerley Mine: The 130, going east on Big ore vein, is yielding some ore stuff for the dressing-floors, and looks like improving shortly. This end in about 7 fathoms further driving will be under a trial winze sunk in the 120, and in which there is a bunch of ore; this latter will be explored forthwith. The stoep in the same level, east of shaft, is worth 15 cwt. per fathom. We have cut more water, but shall have to extend the forecast some 2 fathoms to reach the lode. The stoep in this level west, on Big ore lode, is worth 16 cwt. per fathom. The winze and stoep in bottom of the 80 west, on Warm Water lode, are worth about 3 tons per fathom. The stoep in the back of the 80 west, on Big ore, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The two stoeps in the 80 west, on Warm Water lode, are worth 2 tons per fathom. The stoeps in the same level east, on the said lode, is worth 15 cwt. per fathom. We have driven a cross-cut south from the south lode, and put in a shaft.—Bog Mine: We have this week sent down two pieces of main-roads, and put in a 60 to 80 fathoms. The cistern is in place, and a fixed lift of 16 in. pumps is being sent down preparatory to dropping a new lift to the 90, all of which work we hope to complete by Saturday night next. The 80, east and west of engine-shaft, is being cleared and secured regularly and with dispatch. We have great runs of tribute ground in this level. No change in the Boat level east, on Middle lode. We have six pitches, by 11 men, all getting fair wages. Surface work going on as usual.

TAYSTOCK GREAT CONSOLS.—H. Treganowan, Aug. 24: There is no change to notice since I last reported. The lode is looking well. After this week we shall suspend our drive westward for a short time as the air is very dead, and set the men to rise to communicate with Rip Hill old adit level to secure good ventilation, in order to work the new lode more extensively.

TREVINE CONSOLS.—John Mayne, Aug. 25: Wheal Moor lode is worth from 12 to 15½ per fathom; there is a large quantity of ground laid open in this lode that can be taken away profitably.—Mollin Lode: This lode is increasing in size and improving in value, as the champion lode, so mineralised, and so near the surface I never before had the pleasure of seeing and being in close proximity to a large crystalline elvan course, it strengthens my opinion as to its value as depth is attained, and no doubt in a few fathoms more sinking it will be a very large course of copper ore, believing as I do that it is the large lode which paid such enormous profits in Tresavean Mine in the old working.—New North Lode: There is no alteration to remark since last week. The mine for the depth has opened up far beyond my expectation.

WALKER UNITED.—V. Phillips, Aug. 24: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 20 east. The lode is 12 ft. wide, and in a stoep in the back of this level will be taken down next week. Good progress is being made in sinking and rising to hole the winze in the bottom of the adit level. As soon as communication here is effected good ventilation will be made for working this lode more spiritedly, and to much greater advantage. No 1 stoep in the back of this level is turning out well. The stamps continue to work satisfactorily. We are getting on with the dressing of ores, and preparation of tin for market, and making good progress with the surface works.

WASHAM UNITED.—W. Phillips, Aug. 25: The stoeps in the back of the adit level east continue to yield profitable tinstuff, and the stamps are being kept going. All other operations underground are by the side of the lode at present. Our settings take place on Saturday, and next week a fuller report will be given.

WEST BASSETT.—J. Nicholas, F. Hodge, Aug. 23: Grenville's Shaft: The lode in the 165 fm. level end west is worth 12½ per fathom. The lode in the 160 fm. level end west is producing a very rich ore, and is worth 12½ per fathom. The lode in the 155 fm. level end west is worth 6½ per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 155 end west is worth 12½ per fathom. About 55 fms. to the east of the lode we have cut through the lode south, and find it over 3 fms. wide, and worth 10½ per fathom. We have driven north into the new lode over 7 fms. on the top of rise in back of the 144 west, and have not reached the north wall of the lode. The whole distance driven has been through good profitable ground for stopping. The first 3 fms. were worth fully 20½ per fathom; the lode, so far as seen, is of a massive character, and quite a new feature to this mine, as it is standing in whole ground to the surface. We shall communicate this with the 134, on the flat lode, when we shall commence to drive east and west on the new lode with all speed, and lay open a fine piece of stopping ground. We are pushing on the cross-cut at the 124 level towards the new lode with a good pair of men, where we hope to cut the lode in driving about 8 fms. more. The lode in the 124 end west is worth 7½ per fathom. The lode in the 124, east of cross-cut, is worth 10½ per fathom. The lode in the 114 end east is worth 10½ per fathom. The 114 end west is unproductive. The lode in the 104 end east is worth 10½ per fathom. Percy's Shaft: The lode in the 180 east and has a very masterly appearance, and is worth 15½ per fathom. The rise in the back of the level is worth 10½ per fathom. The lode in the 170 end east is producing a little tin. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is worth 10½ per fathom. The lode in the 164 end east has a very kindly appearance, and we expect an improvement here as we go east; the end is now worth 6½ per fathom. We are not yet through the lode in the 114 end east; the lode has a good appearance, and is producing some good stones of tin.—Old Skip Shaft: The lode in the 124 end west is producing a little tin. The lode in the 124 end east is worth 7½ per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is up about 30 fms. We are now driving west at the top of rise; the lode is small, worth 5½ per fathom.—Thomas's Shaft: The lode in the 144 end east is small, but has a very kindly leader, and producing some good stones of tin, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the winze to the west of cross-cut is worth 10½ per fathom. The 164 cross-cut north is passing through a very hard rock, and is very spare for driving. The stoeps throughout the mine are producing their usual quantity of tin, and are worth on an average 15½ per fathom.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, Aug. 24: The men are making fair progress in driving the 38 west of main cross-course on Gilpin's lode, but I expect we shall have to drive several fathoms west before we reach productive ground, the lode at this point is being driven by cross-lodes and branches. This lode is now sinking below the adit level is about 1 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore. Vivian's north lode at the 50 will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. This lode in the bottom of the 38, west of cross-cut, will yield 1½ tons of copper

ore per athon. We have placed a pair of men to drive this level west to prove this ground, having several fathoms further to drive before we reach the boundary. The stoep in the back of this level, east of cross-cut, will yield 2½ tons of ore per athon. No. 1 stoep, east of main cross-course, will yield 1 ton of ore per athon.

WEST CREBOR.—John Andrews, Aug. 24: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking below the surface is a little stiffer, and the rain during the past week has increased the water in the shaft, consequently our progress in sinking at the present time is not quite so good. The lode in the shaft is 18 in. wide, yielding a little mundie and spots of copper ore.

WEST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—George Rowe, Aug. 24: Our principal operations are confined with a limited number of hands to driving a level west of the engine-shaft on the course of the Edith lode, which is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with friable spar, and spotted with black oxide of yellow copper ore; altogether of a very promising appearance. We are at the same time putting up smith's shop and other necessary buildings, store house, miners' changing rooms, offices, &c.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—F. Hodge, F. Hodge, Aug. 23: We got the mine drained to the bottom yesterday. Since our last report we have cut a pair of men to drive the 70 west, or Wilson's lode; the lode in the end is now producing some good stones of grey copper and tin ore. The lode in the 20, on the caunter, is worth for tin 6½ per fathom. We shall put more men to work underground in the course of a few days. The erection of stamps is being pushed on. The shaftmen will have the shaft complete with casings and dividings for draining the point with all speed. This end is about 8 fms. behind the stamps is ready to work.

WEST KITTY.—Wm. Vivian, Aug. 25: In the 90 driving east the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 72 driving east the lode is worth 20½ per fathom. In the 60 driving east the lode is worth over 1 ton of black tin per fathom. In the 50, driving west of rise, the lode is worth 15½ per fathom. No change to notice at the other points of operation since last report.

WEST LISBURN.—L. Glanville, Aug. 24: The axle was delivered on the mine on Friday afternoon, and on Monday morning the miners resumed drawing the debris with the new wire-rope.—London Shaft: No time is being lost in opening this shaft from surface to the 8 fm. level; when completed, and pit-work and skip-road fixed, a short time will suffice to discharge the water prior to working on the rich silver-lead ore left in the 46 by the old company.—Shop Shaft: The lode in the 14 going east is about the same as when last reported on. The masons are making good progress with the wheel-pit.

WEST POLBREEN.—Wm. Vivian, Aug. 25: The most important point we have in hand at present is the cutting of Wheal Kitty lode. We are pushing on at this point with all speed, and seeing the rich deposits of tin that have been found within a few fathoms of the surface in this and the adjoining mines. I consider our prospect here of more than our ordinary character.

WEST PROVIDENCE.—Wm. Bugelhole, Aug. 24: South Mines: We have resumed the sinking of Cooper's shaft below the 30; at present the lode is small and the ground hard. In the 30, west of this shaft, the lode is improving in size, and I trust will shortly become valuable. At Ada's shaft, sinking below the adit level, the lode is a little disordered by a small horse of granite, but is of much the same value as when last reported—5½ per fm. This shaft is now down 9 fms. At Park O shafts the carbide lode north and south of winze is yielding a better quality tinstuff than for some time past.—North Mines: We continue to drive the 20 west of Ivey's shaft, but are not yet through the great cross-course. At Wheal Winze shaft, we have reached the 30, which we are clearing east and west, and from which we are raising some good tinstuff. As the levels are being cleared tribesters are taking up the ground. We have sold one parcel of tin, for 7 and 8 tons, and shall sell another before the meeting.

WEST TON.—S. Harris, Aug. 25: The adit level driving east of cross-cut in the lode by four men, is progressing satisfactorily; the lode, which is fully 6 ft. wide, is producing much tin, and looking most congenial. I feel we shall soon be in the top of a shoot of tin. The color of the ore is 8½ per fathom.

WEST WHEAL PEEVOR.—Wm. T. White, J. Pryor, Aug. 24: We have no particular change to report since the meeting. Saturday last was our pay and setting, and we again set the engine-shaft to sink below the 75 to a full pair of 12 men, 10 fms. certain bargain. We also set a winze to sink on the lode in the bottom of the 75. The sinking of this winze will be watched with interest, as this will prove the lode below the bottom level in this mine. We also set two stoeps in the back of this level to sink on the lode. The lode in the 75, 55, and 45 ends driving west, the two former are without change. The lode and general character of the ground in the 45 end is improving; this we look upon as a good thing, as this is driven the longest distance, being about 50 fms. west of the boundary. We have a good quantity of stuff drawn to surface awaiting the completion of the steam-stamps, the house and loading are built, and the carpenters are busy about the roof, so also are the engineers about the engine, and will be got to work as soon as possible.

WHEAL BONS.—W. T. White, Aug. 24: We are still very busily engaged in clearing up the shaft below the 20, and we hope soon to complete this to the 30. As soon as done we intend putting a pair of men to clear out the cross-cut south at the 20 fm. level to the copper lode. Good samples of ore have been brought up from this lode, and as far as we can see of it, large workings have been made on the same; and we have no doubt that when the level is cleared of stuff we shall be able to set several pairs to work. Another good point is to brace this at the 30, when the shaft is cleared to that depth. I consider the prospects of the mine are very good.

WHEAL COATES UNITED.—W. H. Martin, Aug. 24: In the 80 south cross-cut we intersected another part of the lode, and it produces tin; we are now cutting to issue from the breast. The lode in the 70 east shows more white prill, and occasionally we find good spots of tin. The 70 west and trial rise are much the same as last reported. The 50 east is opening up stopping ground. On Friday next I will send you a full report; by that time we shall see more of the lode in the 80 south cross-cut.

WHEAL CREBOR.—G. Rowe, H. Phillips, Aug. 23: The new shaftmen have pretty well completed their contract in cutting top-plate and side tramroad, and will commence sinking the shaft below the 120 to-morrow. The lode in the 120 east is 4 ft. wide, yielding arsenical mundie and ore to the value of 10½ per fathom. The part of the lode carried in the 103 east is 4 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of mundie and ore. The lode in stoep in bottom of 108, west of winze, is worth 20½ per fathom. Our progress in driving the 108 cross-cut north, towards the Bridge and other lodes, is very satisfactory, in ground highly mineralised, and of a good description. The lode in No. 1 stoep, in the back of the 108, east of shaft, is worth 30½ per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stoep, in the back of the 108, east of shaft, is worth 50½ per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stoep, in the back of the same level, is worth 40½ per fathom. No. 4 stoep, in the back of the 103 east, is worth 15½ per fathom. The lode in the 45 east is without change during the past week.

WHEAL FORTUNE.—Wm. Knott, Aug. 24: The ground in the end of the 40 cross-cut north is of much the same character as reported last week. The lode in the end of the 44, west of engine-shaft, is now 3 ft. wide, carrying a leader of sulphur-mundie and small branches of carbonate of iron; it is 6 in. wide, which will be explored forthwith. The lode in the 24 east of silver to the 20, Bennett's eastern shaft of the 30 to-morrow, when we shall resume the clearance both east and west on the course of the Wheal Brothers silver lode. Last Friday we opened a little on the side of the branch in the eastern end, and took down ¾ cwt., which gave an assay 610 ozs. of fine silver to the ton; this branch is now from 4 to 5 in. wide, and is looking well.

WHEAL GEORGE.—C. Kneebone, Aug. 23: We have cut ground preparatory to sinking on the No. 1 Coed Mawr Pool lode, and in doing so find the ground well with carbonates of lead, and the leader shows 6 in. wide, of good saving work for galena. The south lode, on said lode is extended 6 fms., and driven west on No. 2 Coed Mawr lode 1 fm. showing shades of lead, and good ground ward across the great lode 9 ft., with shades of lead, which improve as we advance. For the depth attained the prospects are of a most cheering character on both east and west lodes, and the cross-cutting to the east on the great lode leads us to expect a good discovery in the Roman lode when reached.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—T. Hodge, Aug. 24: The 190 east end produces stamping work. The 178 east end is worth 6½ per fathom, and letting out water freely. The 178 east end is in a stoep, and the level is drained to bottom. The sinking of the same will be resumed to day. The 156 east end is worth 12½ per fathom. Two stoeps in the back of said level are worth together 35½ per fathom. The 150 east end is worth 15½ per fathom, the ground in which is hard. We appear to be in a great wide lode here. We have neither wall, consequently the real value of the lode is not known. The 140 east end is worth 8½ per fathom. Two stoeps in the back of said level are worth together 34½ per fathom. No other changes worthy of note. The machinery is working very well, and all surface works are going on in a satisfactory manner.

WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, T. C. King, Aug. 24: We are pleased to say since our meeting we have communicated the winze sinking in bottom of 70 on middle lode with the rise in back of the 80; this has now given us good ventilation, and opened up a good section of stopping ground. The six men we had rising are now put to drive the 80 end west on this lode; the lode in the end is fully 3 ft. wide, and worth about 15½ per fathom. We are also driving the same level east, where the lode is worth 12½ per fathom. We have also a pair of men stopping in the back, and we feel quite sure we shall return large quantities of tin from this lode, as it stands entirely whole below the 70, and the stuff is of a very fair quality. We have also communicated the main rise with the shaft sinking below surface on the same. The lode in the 80 east is improved since the meeting, being fully 5 ft. wide, and worth from 15½ to 20½ per fathom. We have no other change to report, but altogether we consider the prospects of the mine are improved.

WHEAL UNY.—Henry Eddy, Aug. 25: The shaftmen have been engaged throughout the past week clearing away and removing the old pumps with the debris surrounding them, preparatory to putting in new skip-road for the better discharge of this part of the mine. The tin stoeps throughout the mine are of much the same value as when reported last week. In the 160 east the lode is much better towards the bottom of the level than in the back; it is evident that we have the junction of one of the south lodes just below us, and the lode itself in the south wall. The junction will rise as we drive eastward, so that we shall eventually have it in the level. I consider this a very promising point; the present value is 2 tons of copper ore per athon, but its further improvement is almost certain.

LEADHILL'S SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

The report of the directors prepared for presentation at the

from Brown's lode, and will continue to do so for some time. We estimate the total raisings for the month, which ended on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 208 tons, and looking at the rich deposits at and about Brown's Winze above the 41, and the run of ore being opened by Wilson's Shaft; not forgetting that we shall soon be able to sink below that level in a rich deposit, I do think we shall on gradually increasing the output above the average of the last year from this time forward. The 41 is opening out the rich deposit to Wilson's shaft; the 70 is within 23½ fms. of the said run, and the 85 will reach the dip of it in about 36½ fms. Hence our outlook for the future is an exceedingly good one. The improvements in regard to dressing machinery and so forth at Reid's shaft, as well as the care and intelligence displayed by your resident manager in carrying out the additions and improvements at the smelting work, have together placed the surface works at Leadhills second to those of no mine in Scotland.

ESTABLISHED 1852.
HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
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Bankers—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

FIVE SAFE INVESTMENTS AT PRESENT PRICES.
£500 to £5000 invested in these six mines cannot fail to pay well.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED—SAFE TO BUY.

Certain for a great rise in price. Dividends will no doubt be resumed in 1882.
HERODSFOOT (SILVER-LEAD) MINE,
LISKEARD, CORNWALL.
In 12,000 Shares. £0 10s. 9d. Paid. Price £0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. per share. There is no lead mine in Cornwall or Devon where shares are better worth buying than in Herodsfoot. There is a north and south part of the mine, both of which returned an immense amount of silver-lead ore. It will pay again. £79,508 WAS PAID IN DIVIDENDS, ON AN OUTLAY OF £8704.

SOUTH PART OF THE MINE.—The late company carried on their workings here. At the 205 fathom level they went over and took out 80 fathoms of ore-ground. They have this lode equally as rich in the 215 fathom level, and there is a run of 80 fathoms yet to come away. The men are working in this level.
A MOST IMPORTANT POINT.—The shaft will be sunk to the 225 fathom level. When down to this level they will have a run of ore-ground 20 fathoms high (from the 205 to the 225 levels) and 80 fathoms in length, which will pay well.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE.—NORTH PART OF THE MINE.—Here their deepest point is 150 fathoms, which was then worked from the present North Herodsfoot Shaft. It is proposed to resume sinking a shaft, now down some 110 fathoms to the 150 level, and thus get into the main body of the ore-ground in this part of the mine. They have 120 hands employed.

SPECIAL NOTE TO INTENDING INVESTORS.

No one can point me out a mine to equal Herodsfoot selling at the same price. Shares are honestly worth three times their present value. Here is a mine in 12,000 shares, with only 10s. 9d. per share paid up by present company, equal to 645½ outlay, with all its engines, machinery, &c., complete, and paid for, which cost at £15,000, selling for a market value of £9000, and paying costs. 12,000 SHARES, AT 15s. EACH, EQUAL £9000 OF THE WHOLE.

Compare Herodsfoot with other mines, especially with foreign companies and gold mines. Without any hesitation I advise the purchase of shares. They are safe for a rise of 100 to 400 per cent., and for investment for future dividends.
NOTE.—THEY ARE NOW RAISING 60 TONS OF SILVER-LEAD ORE MONTHLY.

Now, taking into consideration the fact of the mine being rich in the south part, 215 fathoms deep, it is only reasonable to suppose—and it is considered certain—that the north part will prove as rich to the same depth; hence there would be 65 fathoms of ore ground in depth, and a great length yet to come away.
NOTE.—A plan of the mine and workings will be forwarded gratis on application.

WHEAL JANE (TIN) MINE,
KEA, CORNWALL.

In 12,288 Shares. £1 10s. 8d. Paid. Price £0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.

THE CHEAPEST TIN SHARES IN CORNWALL—SAFE TO BUY.

Safe to rise 200 to 500 per cent., will no doubt resume dividends in 1882.

The newly-erected 60-hp. pumping-engine will shortly fork the water to the 80 fathom level, after which they will be able to double and treble their returns of Tin, and resume dividends, also to sink the shaft for a 90 fathom level. There are very large deposits of tin to come away and to be laid open. I am convinced this mine will pay again, and pay well, and I very strongly advise the purchase of shares. The machinery, engine, &c., upon the property could not be replaced under £16,000. The price of the shares (15s.) is absurd.
12,288 SHARES AT 12s. 6d. EACH IS ONLY £7680 FOR THE WHOLE MINE.

N.B.—Compared with all the tin mines in Cornwall, Wheal Jane shares are intrinsically and honestly worth 30s. to 40s. per share now.

They have four engines upon this mine; in fact, no mine is more efficiently equipped with machinery for laying open the ore ground in the levels named.

£16,896 WAS PAID IN DIVIDENDS ON AN OUTLAY OF £5330.

This mine is being worked in a very vigorous and miner-like way. They have 75 persons employed at surface, and 78 underground.

The shaft is 80 fathoms deep, but nothing done here. Very little work done in the 70 fathom level; these points will be worked forthwith. There is a large extent of tin ore ground in the various levels, as the plan in my office proves, which will be forwarded on application.

WHEAL JEWELL (COPPER) MINE,
MARAZION, CORNWALL.

In 12,000 Shares. £0 16s. 6d. Paid. Price £0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.

This is one of the most promising copper mines in Cornwall, situated in a district which has returned immense profits, and from which several millions worth of copper ore has been sold. It has excellent prospects, and those who buy at present low price cannot fail to make a large profit upon their outlay. They have 40 men working underground and 18 hands at surface, equal 58 hands.

The important points here are the 60 and 70 fathom levels (see report last week). Three gentlemen, who know the district well, hold between 4000 to 5000 shares. I am persuaded if my readers were to see this mine they would not hesitate a moment in buying shares. It is not like an old worked out deep mine in 100,000 shares of £1 each. There are only 12,000 shares, and the mine only 70 fathoms deep, and opening up rich for copper, in a known rich district, surrounding and adjoining mines which have paid immense dividends.

N.B.—They sold 103 tons of copper ore in June and 145 in August; these sales will increase, and by the time the lode is cut in the 70 fathom level they will lay open a large extent of copper ore ground 20 fathoms in depth.

12,000 SHARES AT 12s. 6d. EACH IS ONLY £7500 FOR THE MINE.

Wheal Jewell will pay well to buy at 12s. 6d. each, to 15s., or even at 50s. per share. Compare it with Indian and other gold mines in 100,000 to 500,000 shares of £1 each, now selling for £100,000 to £500,000, also with certain Cornish companies in 40,000 shares of £1 each.

I much prefer Wheal Jewell in 12,000 shares, selling for about £7500. A rise of 100 to 500 per cent. is certain to take place. It is only a matter of a little time, and the mine will no doubt pay good dividends.

WEST PHENIX TIN AND COPPER MINE,
LINKINHORNE, CORNWALL.

In 12,000 Shares £0 12s. 8d. Paid. Present Price, £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. per Share.

ONE OF THE GREATEST MINING CERTAINTIES OF THE DAY.

SAFE FOR A RISE OF 100 TO 300 PER CENT., AND LARGE FUTURE DIVIDENDS.

This is a very valuable property. It only started in 1880; it is within half-a-mile of the South Caradon, and has parallel lodes; it adjoins Phoenix United Mine, the lodes of which are known to go direct into it. Phenix lode are parallel to South Caradon, and having (like South Caradon) proved immensely rich for copper. West Phenix may be looked upon as a certainty, not a speculation. The property is well known to the managers of all the mines in the district, who hold shares, thus proving their opinion of future results.

West Phenix having the same lodes as Phoenix United (which has paid over £200,000 in dividends), cannot fail to become equally as rich. It has parallel lodes to South Caradon, which mine has paid £283,488 in dividends. There does not exist a greater certainty in Cornwall than West Phenix. All reliable mining authorities are of the same opinion. Shares are well held and scarce.

SOUTH DARREN SILVER-LEAD MINE (LIMITED),
CARDIGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

In 9000 Shares of £1 10s. each. Fully Paid. Price £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. per Share.

This is a valuable mine in the rich mineral district of Cardiganshire, a district which has proved immensely profitable, in which hundreds of thousands of pounds have been paid in dividends.

SALES OF ORE FROM SOUTH DARREN IN 1881.

January—Lead and copper	£449 12 1	May—Lead and copper	£532 4 6
February—Lead	302 10 0	June—Lead	503 2 6
March—Lead	302 10 0	July—Lead	706 5 0
April—Lead	653 2 6	August—Lead and copper	779 5 0

They are making good monthly profits. Compare this mine with Tamar Silver-Lead, in 40,000 shares, of £1 each, being puffed at 35s. to 40s. each, when the can be bought at 20s. per share or less.

To INVESTORS.—South Darren shares at £1 10s. each are very cheap (only 9000 shares), and ought to be bought. It is only £13,500 for the whole property. The low price of lead makes a difference to their monthly profits. Still they are now making profits of £150 per month, and the mine improving.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK BROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

WHEAL PEEVOR.—The mine is looking better, as will be seen by the agent's report, in another column. Good returns of tin are being made, and an increased dividend will, no doubt, be declared at the next meeting. The shares appear to have been unduly depressed.

NANT-Y-CRIA.—This famous old mine bids fair to become again one of the most prolific in Cardiganshire. The discovery made this week yields at surface 6 in. of solid galena per fm.; and, so far as opened on, seems likely to improve. As the lode can be cross-cut at a point where many fathoms of backs will be gained it is, undoubtedly, one of the most splendid prizes that Cardiganshire has yielded to mining adventure for many years.

TO THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to—
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(ESTABLISHED 1849.)

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The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 26, 1881.

IRON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	TIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pig, 3MB, f.o.b. Clyde.	2 6 2	2 6 3	English, ingot, f.o.b.	95 10 0	97 0 0
Scotch, all No. 1	2 7 0	—	“ bars	96 10 0	98 0 0
Fars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales	5 0 0	—	“ refined	97 10 0	99 0 0
“ in London	5 15 0	—	Australian	90 0 0	90 10 0
“ Stafford	6 15 0	—	Banca	nom.	—
“ in Tyne or Tees	5 7 6	5 10 0	Straits	90 0 0	90 10 0
“ Swedish, London	9 5 0	9 10 0	COPPER.		
Rails Welsh, at works	5 5 3	5 7 6	Tough cake and ingot	64 0 0	65 0 0
Sheets, Staff., in London	8 0 0	8 5 0	Best selected	65 0 0	66 0 0
Plate, ship, in London	7 2 6	7 5 0	Sheets and sheathing	72 0 0	73 0 0
Floors, Staff.	7 0 0	7 5 0	Flat bottoms	74 0 0	75 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	6 0 0	6 7 6	Wallaroo	65 0 0	66 10 0
STEEL.			Burma, or P.C.O.	65 0 0	65 10 0
English, spring	11 0 0	11 0 0	Other brands	60 0 0	63 0 0
“ cast	10 0 0	10 14 0	Chili bars, g.o.b.	58 17 6	—
Swedish, keg	15 0 0	—	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.		
“ lag. ham.	15 10 0	—	Alloys I., II., III., and IV.	£120 0 0	—
English, pig, common	15 0 0	—	“ VI. and VII.	135 0 0	—
“ L.B.	15 0 0	15 10 0	“ XI., Spl. bearing metal	112 0 0	—
“ W.B.	15 10 0	16 0 0	BRASS.		
“ sheet and bar	15 10 0	—	Wire	6½d.	—
“ pipe	16 0 0	—	Tubes	9	—
“ red	16 15 0	—	Sheets	8½	—
“ white	21 6 23	10 0	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets	6½d.-6½	—
patent shot	17 7 6	—	TIN-PLATES.*	per box.	
Spanish	14 10 0	—	Charcoal, 1st quality	1 2 0	1 4 0
Metal, per cwt.	15 0 0	15 0 0	“ 2nd quality	0 18 0	1 0 0
Ore, 10 percent. per ton	20 0 0	25 0 0	Coke, 1st quality	0 18 0	0 18 6
QUICKSILVER.			“ 2nd quality	0 16 0	0 17 0
Flasks, 75lbs., war.(nom)	6 5 0	—	Black, per ton	15 19 0	—
SPELTER.			Canada, Staff. or Gla.	12 0 0	—
Silesian	15 10 0	15 15 0	at Liverpool	12 0 0	—
English, Swansea	16 10 0	—	Black Taggers, 450 of	30 0 0	—
Sheet zinc	19 15 0	20 0 0	14 x 10	—	—

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IX quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—Without any particular change in any branch of the metal trade the markets generally keep quiet, showing no very marked symptoms of improvement, but at the same time, for the most part displaying a strengthening tendency, thereby indicating that the prospect is still considered good in spite of the cropping up every now and then of a few little adverse circumstances. Business, therefore, taken on the whole, may be reported as remaining in much about the same condition as that of last week, and notwithstanding that apparently buyers act with caution, and but little animation presents itself, yet sellers have shown no disposition to press sales unless full prices can be realised, evidently preferring to hold to their stocks than to submit to material concessions. Here and there slightly reduced prices have been taken, but no fall worthy of any particular comment has been made, the movements having been merely caused from a little extra speculation for the fall. It is not surprising that some operators should endeavour to depress the markets at the present time because some uncertainty exists with regard to the future course of the money markets, and buying is perhaps often made more limited by the divided expressed opinions as to whether money will shortly rise or remain stationary, while at the same time the markets are perhaps still more depressed and assume a much more heavy appearance on account of monetary advisers not only showing that there is a chance of money advancing here, but also reporting that there is already a stringency in the money market in America. Again, the markets are more or less depressed by the continued unfavourable weather for the ingathering of the harvest, and this, too, in a degree, is checking the upward movement of prices, not that this cause influences regular trade much just at the moment, but the markets are thereby made dull by speculators, for the most part of weak standing, who take a doubtful view of the future, and while only looking at the dark side of affairs, have neglected also to observe the brighter and more favourable aspects. For the most part there is still a very low range of prices ruling, and perhaps there is nothing which tends to stimulate regular trade so much as low prices, because they enable buyers with even only a limited capital to effect purchases, and thus enlarge the consumptive power of the trade, and further than this they encourage enterprise probably as much as anything else, and doubtless it is chiefly through this cause that holders anticipate with so much confidence a marked development in legitimate business, and also for this reason the shipping trade at least may be expected to increase.

COPPER.—This market is strong, and during the last day or two better prices have been realised for Chili bars, which may be accounted for by advices giving light charters for the last half of this month, there being only 700 tons advised, combined also with reports showing that higher prices are ruling at Valparaiso, there being an advance of 10s. per ton. This market, which has remained in such a depressed condition for so long a period, owing to the heavy stocks, does certainly appear as though it is assuming a much better position, and from time to time is being greatly relieved, chiefly by the continued limited supplies from Chili, and although from other sources supplies are still maintained, yet the late statistics have shown that the reduced production in Chili has been sufficient to make some satisfactory impression upon the public stocks here, and if deliveries are as their present average there seems good cause to anticipate that a much higher range of prices will shortly be established, while the position of holders of Chili bars is thereby greatly improved. It is worthy of note that the various movements which of late have been made in prices have been slow, steady, and in a gradual upward direction, so that it seems as though the various advances which have been made have been backed by legitimate causes, and hence there does not appear any great likelihood of prices giving way again. There is still a very fair business going on in the market, and sellers may experience much less difficulty in obtaining their combination prices than they did a short time back, and notwithstanding that buyers use every effort to make purchases under current rates, yet for the most part they are unsuccessful, as nearly all secondhand parcels have been cleared off the market. At the public ticketing held at Swansea last Tuesday 1628 tons of copper ores of an average produce of 8½ per cent. were sold at an average of 10s. 9½d. per unit. There will be no sale on Tuesday, Sept. 6.

IRON.—There is very little alteration in the state of this market, prices remaining for the most part steady, but Scotch pigs have assumed a somewhat improving tendency. The most important circumstance, perhaps, in connection with the trade is the damping down again of nine furnaces in Scotland, and to this cause the better prices may be attributed, and although only but a slight rise has been made, so small as hardly to be worthy of note, yet this may be accounted for by two reasons, first because public stocks have, in spite of the damping down of these furnaces, continued to increase, and secondly, owing to this being a short week for business in Scotland, the warrant market was closed from last Wednesday until next Monday morning, the interval being kept as a holiday in Scotland. However, whether the putting of these furnaces out of blast will cause any immediate improvement in prices or not it is evidently a step in the right direction, and one, if continued, which can hardly fail to produce a healthy and favourable influence upon future prices. It is therefore to be hoped that the movement will not be one of short duration as on the last occasion, but rather if stocks are seen to continue to increase with this reduced number of furnaces in blast producers will see the necessity of still further limiting the production, which appears to be the only means by which stocks can be reduced. It is needless now to show what a great boon a sensible reduction in the stock would be at the present time, it being sufficient to state that almost without doubt a proportionate rise in prices would be established, and it does seem as though it would be more advantageous to producers to transact only a limited business and realise upon a moderate profit, than to continue to increase the output at existing rates, at which, in some cases, losses are said to have to be sustained, while at the best only very small returns can be realised. The shipments still keep very much under what they were last year, and as there is so much doubt as to whether

they will materially increase later on or not, the damping down of furnaces, and thus reducing the production, certainly does appear the wisest, best, and most prudent policy that can be adopted. The Glasgow warrant has undergone but slight fluctuations.

Opening on Monday at 46s. 1½d., a good business was done up to 46s. 4d., where on Tuesday the highest price quoted was 46s. 5d., after which the market gave way slightly, and the price receded to 46s. 3d., while on Wednesday buyers would not pay more than 46s. 2d., although sellers were asking 1d. more, making the official quotation 46s. 2d. to 46s. 3d. The foreign and domestic shipments last week were 10,965 tons, against 15,877 tons for the same week last year, or a decrease of 4912 tons, and which brings the total shipments for the whole of this year to 358,281 tons, against 468,383 tons for the same time last year, and 313,460 tons for the corresponding period of 1879. The number of furnaces in blast has been reduced to 111, but the public stock has been increased by a further 2125 tons, now amounting to 576,826 tons, against 574,701 tons last week. The imports on Middlesbrough pig iron into Grangemouth last week were 5605 tons, against 5650 tons for the same week last year, or a decrease of 45 tons, the total increase for the whole of this year compared with last year being 32,431 tons. The Middlesbrough market is reported a shade better than it was a week ago, and although prices are not much changed yet there is rather more enquiry. The general quotation for No. 3 is 37s., and although this figure is said to have been paid, yet buyers for the most part offer somewhat under, hence transactions are not very numerous. The demand for warrants is decidedly flat, as buyers do not evince any confidence in the maintenance of prices. Business, therefore, is very limited, while the nominal quotation for No. 3 is about 37s. 6d. There is a still further increase in Messrs. Connel and Co.'s stocks of 568 tons for the week, making a total now of 168,268 tons. The position of the manufactured trade is without particular change; and although consumers have endeavoured to obtain their ship-plates at reduced prices, yet manufacturers keep very firm in their quotation of 6½, while bars sell tolerably freely at 5½ 12s. 6d. for ordinary qualities, and angles are offering at 5½ 10s. to 5½ 12s. 6d., and puddled bars at 3½ 15s. per ton.

The report from Wolverhampton states that business for home consumption has been checked on account of the unsettled weather; nevertheless, a good export enquiry has continued to exist, both for marked and unbranded iron. Best bars keep strong at 7½, and the general quotation for good hoops is 5½ 15s. There is an increased production of pigs, and the consumption remains fair, although fresh orders are not very plentiful. Part mine qualities are quoted at about 45s. per ton. There is much less buoyancy in the Birmingham market than existed a week or two back, owing chiefly to the advance in the Bank rate and the continued wet weather, and although buyers are reluctant to make purchases at current rates, yet manufacturers will not submit to concessions, as most of them are well booked with orders. Merchants complain of only a limited request of manufactured for shipment, and only a small business is doing in pigs. Advices from Sheffield continue promising, for they report activity in many branches of the trade. The rail mills continue in full operation, while a large business is still doing in ship plates. There is literally no change to be reported from the Welsh districts, business continuing fairly brisk at last week's rates. The most recent reports of the state of the trade in America state that purchases to their immediate requirements. Australian sorts have been steady, with rather more doing. Tin, after improving up to 9½ 10s. for fine foreign, dropped about 1½ a ton, principally owing to prospect of dearness money, but the statistical position remains good. Iron is unchanged, and the fluctuations in Scotch pig have been very trifling, last night's closing price being 46s. 2d. SPelter and Lead remain steady. TIN-PLATES continue in fair demand.

TIN.—There is still a large business doing in this metal, but prices are rather weaker, the market having been somewhat affected by the rise in the Bank rate. This is not surprising, for owing to this metal being speculated in so largely, any chance arising of loans not being able to be made upon equally favourable terms as of late necessarily checks business and causes sales amongst weak holders. But beyond what little adverse influence is thereby created there does not appear any cause for despondency as regards the future course of the market, because what little contrary effect is thereby made can be only of temporary duration, the ultimate position of the market being necessarily influenced by the question of supply and demand. So far there is nothing to anticipate increased supplies, and it should not be forgotten that statistics for some time past have shown that these are under the requirements of the trade, and with regard to the regular supply reference need only be made to the good deliveries, and which are not likely to be reduced while such a growing demand exists for tin-plates.

SPelter.—Ordinary brands are still quoted at 15½ 10s. to 15½ 15s. The tone of the market is, however, quieter than it was, with less demand and more readiness to meet it.

LEAD.—Only a moderate business continues to be transacted in this metal, nevertheless prices continue strong, while in some cases a further rise has been made.

STEEL.—Some good orders are still being given out for rails for America, whilst most of the mills are characterised by briskness.

TIN-PLATES.—There is very little change, a fair business continuing to be carried through at previous rates.

QUICKSILVER.—The official price is unchanged, but the rise in the value of money has led to the realisation of several parcels from second hands.

Messrs. FRY, JAMES and Co.—COPPER: There is no change to note in this metal, the amount of business passing being very small, consumers limiting their purchases to their immediate requirements. Australian sorts have been steady, with rather more doing. Tin, after improving up to 9½ 10s. for fine foreign, dropped about 1½ a ton, principally owing to prospect of dearness money, but the statistical position remains good. Iron is unchanged, and the fluctuations in Scotch pig have been very trifling, last night's closing price being 46s. 2d. SPelter and Lead remain steady. TIN-PLATES continue in fair demand.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Messrs. PIXLEY and ABELL (Aug. 25) write:—The enquiry for gold has been very active during the past week, but there have been no arrivals of bars. The £2,000,000 brought by the Nepal and the Sorata consisted of sovereigns. 790,000, in bar gold has been withdrawn from the Bank since the date of our last circular, all for the United States, with the exception of 10,000, for India. 90,000 sovereigns have been taken for South America. The Bank has received 35,000 sovereigns from Australia. The P. and O. steamer Ravenna, which left Southampton yesterday, took 40,000, for Bombay. The arrivals of silver since our last have been very limited, comprising—17,000, per Arancania, from Chile; 39,000, per Frisia and Germanic, from New York. Up to the commencement of this week our market was inactive, and 5½ 10d. per ounce standard was the highest price obtainable; the better rate obtained yesterday for the India Council Bills, coupled with firmer quotations of Exchange from India, and some continental enquiry, have strengthened prices, and we consider 5½ 10d. per ounce standard to be the nearest quotation. 61,600, was dispatched yesterday to Bombay per P. and O. steamer Ravenna.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has continued in a more than usually active state this week, and a fair demand has existed for several prominent mines. Among those most dealt in have been West Kitty, Dolcoath, Parys Copper, Prince of Wales, New Kitty, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Peavor, West Frances, East Blue Hills, Bedford United, Marke Valley, Wheal Agar, and a few others.

TIN has been rather weaker, and there is no change in the standard for ore in Cornwall. The Billiton sale went off well, and the price averaged about 92½ laid down in Holland. Blue Hills, 2½ to 3; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 155½; the tin sold (22 tons) realised 1205½. Carn Brea, 24 to 25; Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 19. Dolcoath, 72 to 74; at the meeting on Monday a dividend of 17 12s. 6d. per share (6981½) was declared. The accounts showed tin sales (447 tons), 22,949½, and a profit on three months' working of 7242½. After payment of dividend there remained in hand 744½. The agent's report states that at the bottom of the mine the lode is worth 250½ per fathom for the length of the shaft (12 feet). The 364 west is worth 70½ per fathom. The 364 east is worth 80½ per fathom. The various points in operation valued in the report are worth in the aggregate 837½ per fathom. It was stated at the meeting that during the last 13 years that the mine has been under the management of Capt. Josiah Thomas upwards of a million's worth of tin had been sold, had paid in labour half a million, to merchants for supplies 220,000½, to the lord in the shape of dues 50,000½, and the shareholders in dividends 223,034½. And this notwithstanding the low price of tin. East Pool, 37½ to 38½; Polrose, 4½ to 5; South Condurrow, 9½ to 9½; South Frances, 13½ to 14½; Tincroft, 17½ to 18½; West Basset, 13½ to 14; West Frances, 12 to 13; West Peavor, 14½ to 15; Wheal Agar, 15½ to 16; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 5; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; Wheal Peavor, 14½ to 15½. At Pedn-an-drea meeting a loss was shown on four months working of 2846½, and a debit balance of 2956½ 17s. A call of 10s. per share was made.

Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 2 to 2½; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss of 232½, on four months working, and a balance against the mine of 362½. The tin sold, 38 tons, realised 2144½. West Kitty has been largely dealt in, and in demand, leaving off 9 to 9½, being a rise of 7½ per share in a few months. In the 60 driving east the lode is reported worth

variation in prices. Bedford United have been in demand, and leave off 2 to 2½; Carnarvon Copper, ½ to 1; Devon Great Consols, ¾ to 9; Devon Great United, 1 to 1½; Gunnislake (Clitters), ¾ to 3½; East Caradon, ½ to ¾; Mellanear, ¼ to ½; Hingston Down, 1 to 1½; Marke Valley, 1 to 1½; Mona, 10 to 11; Morfa Du, ½ to ¾; New Cook's Kitchen, ½ to 7; Prince of Wales, ½ to ¾; West Crebor, ¾ to 1; West Seton, 19 to 20; Wheal Crebor have been in fair request at ¾ to 3½; Parys Copper have been largely dealt in at 15s. to 1, and leave off ¾ to 1. The mine appears to be improving, and coming into an important position. Sortridge, 1 to 1½; the ground in the cross-cut to the south is changing favourably for the production of copper ore, and more water is coming from the end. Good tinwork is being broken from the No. 2 lode, north of shaft. Devon Friendship, 1 to 1½; the adit maintains its value, and looks well for a good course of ore in the 30. The works at surface and the erection of the new machinery are being pushed vigorously. Mona Consols, 1 to 1½; South Devon, 1½ to 1¾.

LEAD MINES remain quiet, and very little business doing in them. Vans are quoted, 8½ to 8¾; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Roman Gravel, 11 to 11½. Tankerville, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; the 220, west of Watson's, is opening out a strong lode, worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 130 east at Pennerley looks well for improvement. East Roman Gravel, 15s. to 20s.; the 109 is worth 30 cwt. of lead and 20 cwt. of blende per fathom. The 97, 2 tons. The three stopes in the 86 are worth together 4 tons per fathom: 40 tons of lead ore have been sampled, for sale next week. Derwent, 1½ to 1¾. The 95 east is worth 36 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and the flats 25 cwt. Pandora, ½ to ¾; the sampling for the month is 30 tons of lead, and 20 tons of blende. The bottom levels maintain their value. South Darren, 1½ to 1¾; the different points maintain the value of last week. Kirk Michael, 1 to 1½; Great West Chiverton, ½ to ¾; Denbighshire Consols, 2 to 2½; Great Holway, 5 to 5½; West Holway, 35s. to 40s.; Pen-y-Oreod, 1 to 1½; Coed-y-Fedw, 1 to 1½; Herodsfoot, 1 to 1½; Leadhills, 1½ to 2; North D'Esresby, 1 to 1½; Goldard's Lead, 1 to 1½; Goodevere, 1½ to 1¾; Gorsedd and Merilyn, 2 to 3; North Herodsfoot, ½ to ¾; Gwern-y-Mynydd, 1½ to 1¾.

FOREIGN MINES.—Almaden, ½ to ¾; Brazilian Gold, 1 to 1½; Cape Copper, 43 to 45; Copiapo, 2 to 2½; Don Pedro, 10s. to 15s.; Eberhardt, ¾ to ¾; English-Australian Gold, 1 to 1½; Frontino and Bolivia, 3½ to 4½; Indian Glenrock, 1½ to 1¾; New Quebrada, 4 to 4½; Panulillo, 4½ to 5½; Richmond, 16½ to 16¾; Ruby, 6½ to 6¾; Colar, ½ to ¾; Devala Central, ¾ to 1; Devala Moyar, 1½ to 1¾; Devala Provident, 1-16 to 3-16; Indian Phoenix, 1½ to 1¾; Indian Trevelyan, ½ to ¾; Indian Consolidated, ¾ to 1; Mysore, 1½ to 1¾; Mysore Reef, ½ to ¾; Oregum, ¾ to ¾; Rhodes Reef, ¾ to ¾; South-East Wynad, 1½ to 1¾; South Indian, 1½ to 1¾; Tambracherry, 1½ to 1¾; Wynad Perseverance, 1 to 1½; Hoover Hill, 1 to 1½; Potosi, 1 to 1½; Santa Cruz, ½ to ¾; Arrendal, 2½ to 3; the general meeting went off satisfactorily at Newcastle this week. Capt. Daw states that there would be no difficulty in keeping up 400 tons of ore per month, and probably increasing it. The reserves are estimated at 8750 tons (value about 35,000£). A trial shaft just begun at Skymur is worth 2 tons, though down only 12 ft. Organos, 1½ to 1¾; South Indian are sold at 1½ to 1¾; Hultafal, 1½ to 1¾; Birdseye Creek, 1½ to 2½; Yuba, par to ½ prem.; Placerville, 2½ to 2¾; Michipicoten, 1½ to 1¾.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been very inanimate and the number of transactions has been small, yet prices have been fully maintained and in some cases a slight advance has been secured. Referring to home mines and the metal trades a correspondent remarks that although copper, tin, and lead keep at very low prices, the demand for them being only from hand to mouth for manufacturers' requirements, consequently are devoid of any speculation at present, there are, however, signs of not only a greatly increased demand for all these three metals for home consumption and export, and in all probability a great speculative movement will be entered into by capitalists after the holidays are over in five or six weeks hence; and in like manner, as has always been the case, a great demand set in for our leading home lead, tin, and copper dividend and progressive mines.

In Indian Gold Mine shares there has been but little doing, and quotations are somewhat lower. There can be no doubt that over sanguine estimates have been formed as to the date at which results would be obtained. As Mr. Harvey pointed out in his lecture reported last week, gold mining is an enterprise which requires time for development, and reports of yields from a few tons of ore, whether indicating a comparatively worthless percentage or a return of many ounces per ton of ore, should neither depress nor elate shareholders. The prospects for the future can only be fairly estimated upon six months' regular operations with the whole of the machinery in good order. Mr. Harvey, as will be seen from the report of his lecture, has no doubt that a valuable gold field has been discovered, and this being so, all that remains to be done is to depend upon patient perseverance, "uniting with the act, fidelity, fidelity, fidelity." As to the future, there will be better data whereon to form an opinion when the reports are to hand stating what amount of damage has been done by the recent monsoon, and what precautions were taken to prevent that damage. It is rumoured that some of the properties have suffered so severely that operations have to be almost entirely recommenced, and the confirmation or denial of this rumour is anxiously looked for. The information department connected with the Indian concerns is very badly organised, and much unnecessary fear and excitement are the result. The shareholders do not desire telegrams of yields of single tons and so on, but they do wish to have the earliest details as to the work that are being done, of the starting and stopping of machinery, and above all, of any accidents or of a character to delay results or call for increased circumspection to prevent their recurrence.

In reply to a telegram from the directors of the Wala-Wynad Gold Mining Company to enquire whether the reef recently found on the property was auriferous, the answer received from Colonel Day, dated Monday, says—"Auriferous, wealthy."

The extensive mineral resources of Nova Scotia have frequently been referred to in the *Mining Journal*, and it appears that more energetic steps are now to be taken for their development. It is reported from Halifax that English capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of three large gold mining properties at Tangier. A bar of gold weighing 60 ozs. has been brought to Halifax from the Montague Mines.

The board of directors of the La Plata Mining and Smelting Company have declared a dividend of \$15,000—7½ cents per share, out of the profits for the month of July, payable on Sept. 1, leaving at credit of reserve fund \$58,369.63.

The Carpella Consols, with a capital of 30,000£, in shares of 1£ each, will issue its prospectus in a few days. The object of the undertaking is to take over the property and plant of the Fortescue (Stannagwyn) Native Tin, Copper, Silver, and Arsenic Company in liquidation. A circular issued to the Fortescue shareholders by Mr. W. T. Thompson, the managing director, and Mr. D. Gourlay, the liquidator, states that the balance-sheet read at the meeting at which winding up was resolved upon showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 7960£. 4s. 5d. This, however, was not available for future extensions, or the payment of pressing claims. The above resolutions have been duly registered in the Stannaries Court. By the transfer resolution the new company acquires the business, property, and liabilities of the Fortescue Company and the liquidator was authorised, pursuant to section 161 of the Companies Act, 1862, to sell to such new company, upon such terms, and subject to such conditions as he shall think fit, all the property of this company; but so that the new company shall undertake all the liabilities of this company, and shall pay the costs of winding it up, and provide all necessary funds for that purpose, and that every member of the old company shall, in respect of each share held by him, be entitled to require the new company to allot to him two shares in the new company, with the full sum of 1£ as having been paid thereon, and that the liquidator was duly authorised to enter into, execute, and do all such assurances and things as may be necessary for carrying the said scheme into effect. The registered offices of the new company will be in London, with a London secretary and a London board of directors; but Mr. Thompson has, at the request of several of the largest shareholders, agreed to watch the operations at the mine as a local, but not managing director.

Devon Great Consols, 8½ to 9½; as will be seen by the agent's report, the 175 fm. level has improved, and is now producing 3 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of arsenical mundie per fathom, and likely to further improve.

Devon Great United, 25s. to 30s.; some good discoveries of ores are expected shortly from the operations which have now been set to work in the bottom levels. Kit Hill Great Consols, par to ½ prem.: the repairs to the engine are progressing slowly, owing to the foundry people delaying in sending the necessary articles.

Drakewalls, par to ½ prem.; as will be seen by the agent's report in another column, the adit level will shortly be communicated with the engine-shaft some 70 fathoms deep, after which some important discoveries of ore are expected to be made.

South Wheal Frances, 14 to 15; the foundry people at last having sent most of the necessary machinery to the mines, rapid progress will now be made in getting the engine to work, also the additional 16 heads of stamps, which will greatly assist in giving increased returns of tin.

West Bassett, 14 to 15; according to the agent's report in another column the mines are opening out well.

Phoenix United Mines, 3 to 3½; with reference to the remarks in last week's Journal, it is now rumoured that negotiations are ended with the party regarding the sale of these mines to a limited company, and the astonishment is that negotiations were ever opened with the parties. This will not, however, prevent the purser and managers from informing the shareholders as to the exact liabilities now owing to merchants, bankers, or other persons, and the sooner this is done the better for all interested.

South Devon United, 1½ to 1¾; the mines, according to the agent's report this week, are looking better, and the new shaft, it will be seen, is now nearly 20 fms. deep.

Richmond, 16½ to 17; the usual telegram from the mines at Eureka, Nevada, states that the week's run was \$50,000, from 900 tons of ore. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$50,000. The manager (Aug. 3) reports that the 200, south from No. 16 chamber, has been connected with the winze, and ore extraction has been commenced, which is looking very well. The main shaft has now reached a depth of 270 ft. below the 900; the bottom is still in quartzite. The chambers are without change to mention, with the exception of No. 14 west, which is not looking so well as it was. Machinery both in mine and smelting works is in good working order.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 6½ to 6¾; the usual telegram reports the starting up of the new furnace. The run for the week is, consequently, small, only \$6000 for four days. The output from the mines is reported as showing an increase of 42 tons above the previous week. The mining operations are said to be progressing satisfactorily.

Missouri, 10 to 10½; advices received this week, dated August 1, state that the following work was done in the month of July:—St. Clair shaft has been substantially timbered with hewn oak timber for a depth of 60 ft. below the 315 level; also case divided and ladder ways put in complete to that depth. The shaft has been sunk 10 ft. The rock has grown softer. The lode is strong, and about 9 in. in width. The ore steadily increases as we go down. The ground and the vein present a very promising appearance for driving over next level, which will show up after sinking 15 ft. deeper. The 315 level north has been driven 10 ft. the lode in the breast is 3 in. wide, and the ground gives indication of decided improvement. The 245 level north has been driven 4 ft.; the ground at this point is promising for proving the strength of ore deposits as we advance north. Old engine-shaft has been sunk 15 ft.; the walls continue regular. The lode is 2½ ft. in width, carrying ore in increasing quantities. The flow of water has considerably increased in this shaft, and we, therefore, conclude we are nearing an opening in the lode or have drilled into a pocket in the vein.

Yuba Gold Company, par to ½ prem. The latest information received respecting this property states that large profits are now being made and will be gradually increased.

Kapanga, New Zealand, new shares are quoted par to ½ prem. Driving has been now commenced, and good discoveries of gold are shortly expected. The Thames Adventurer of July 18, received this evening, states in its gold returns summary that from June 18 to July 15 eighty distinct claimholders, or companies, crushed between them 2961½ tons of stone, and obtained therefrom 501½ ozs. of gold, being an average of very nearly 1½ oz. of gold per ton of stone. As the New Zealand ore appears to be fairly uniform, these figures are considered highly encouraging to Kapanga shareholders.

In Lead Mine shares the amount of business done has also been limited, but prices are fairly maintained. Tankerville, ½ to ¾. All the three extensive properties belonging to this company are progressing satisfactorily, as will be seen by the manager's report in another column.

Roman Gravel, 12 to 13, and in demand, owing, no doubt, to the increased output of lead ores now being made, and to the excellent report which appears in another column, showing, as it does, that the several points of operation are producing together no less a quantity of lead ore than from 75 to 80 tons per fathom. The sampling of ore made this week, as will be seen, is 200 tons for sale next week.

In the market for diamond mining companies shares the leading feature is that the Stock Exchange committee have granted a settlement and quotation to the Anglo African Diamond Mining Company, and a settlement without quotation to the Cape of Good Hope Diamond Mining Company. It is understood that the Diamond Mining Corporation of London and South Africa, which was referred to in the Journal of Aug. 13, as endeavouring to place its shares privately, has met with extremely limited support even from the Scotch, who are large holders of much of the most hazardous mining and other stock on the market. With regard to this diamond mining concern it is stated that "the claims were purchased at 600£ per claim, and have since risen in value that the vendors to the company have consented to take half their purchase money in fully-paid shares." It would be well if capitalists before subscribing make searching enquiries as to the meaning of this statement; since it should be observed that it is not stated that the company are to purchase at 600£, nor even how many claims the 200,000£ capital is intended to develop. The difference between the 600£ paid by the vendors and that charged by them to the company may be sufficient to yield the brokers and others attempting to place the shares privately so large a commission as to warp their judgment. If there be nothing too shady to bear criticism it is to the advantage of the vendor to have the facts connected with his property made public if it be merely to enable him to correct statements, though unintentionally ambiguous, such as that noted above. It has often been repeated that a word to the wise is sufficient. Mr. Stransky again reports a large business in rough diamonds at very firm prices, and adds that these sales would have been still further increased but for the absence from town of many important operators. All late importations, he says, have been disposed of. Does he mean that they have been sold? If so, he should have said so, in order to refute the statement widely current that on most of the recent importations it has been necessary to raise money on loan, because it is impossible to sell. Telegrams from Jagersfontein report a further accession of labour, and that work is progressing favourably.

The telegram received from the California Gold Mine, dated Aug. 25, says:—"The clean up of the mill this week gives \$2500 (5000£), and \$3000, or 6000£, last week."

The directors of the Hoover Hill Gold Mining Company have just received a telegram from Mr. Remfy, the engineer, stating that crushing was started at the mine on Saturday, Aug. 20.

A telegram from the manager in charge of the Kohinoor Silver Mine states that the ore struck in the new shaft sunk from the end of the tunnel is very rich. Mr. Rickard is at the mine making a thorough examination preparatory to forwarding his report to the board.

Norfolk has been removed from the Broadway Gold Mining Company (Limited) that letters of allotment were posted this evening, the amount subscribed being considerably over that asked for.

The estimated traffic receipts of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad Company for the first week in August amount to \$93,049, against \$109,228 for corresponding period last year, showing an estimated decrease of \$16,179.

At the Stock and Share Auction Company's sale held at their rooms, Crown-buildings, Old Broad-street, the following were the prices obtained:—London and Westminster Supply Association, £7, fully paid, 6 per cent. preference, 22s.; Great Southern Mysore Gold Mine, £7, fully paid, 15s.; Pioneer Mining, £7, fully paid, 27s. 6d.; Hornachos Silver Lead Mining, 10s. fully paid, 9½; Standard Bank of London, 20s. shares, 3½, paid, 45s. Other miscellaneous securities fetched fair prices. Consols, Great Western of Canada, Great Easterns, and Peruvians were dealt in at market prices.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been—Babla, 10 per cent. pref. (limited), 24; British, 35½; Continental Union, 7 per cent. pref., 24½; European (limited), 20 to 20½; Gaslight and Coke, A. Ordinary, 182½ to 182½; ditto D, 10 per cent. pref., 22½ to 22½; ditto H, 7 per cent. maximum, 138 to 139; ditto 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, 106; Imperial Continental, 194 to 194½; Monte Video Gas (limited), 15 to 14½; Malta and Mediterranean (limited), 2½ to 2½; Rio de Janeiro, 27½ to 27½; South Metropolitan, B, 185 to 187; Gas stocks generally flat. For closing prices see list on the last page of Journal.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—City of London Fire (limited), 1½ to 2; Employers' Liability, 1½ to 1½; Fire Insurance Association 4½; Home and Colonial Marine (limited), 2½ to 2½; Liverpool and London 1½; Annuity, 23½; London and Staffordshire Fire, 1; London and Provincial Law, 8; London and Provincial Marine (limited), 5½ to 5½; Merchants' Marine, 1½; Marine (limited), 27½; North British and Mercantile, 67½; Ocean Marine, 8½; Phoenix, 340 to 341; Rock Life, 8½; Thames and Mersey Marine, 13½; Universal Marine (limited), 9½. Very little doing. For closing prices see list on the last page of Journal.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the 12th page of Journal.

RAILWAY AND GENERAL MARKETS.—Referring to the course of business done to-day during official hours (11 to 3) Mr. Ferdinand R. Kirk, 5, Birch-lane, writes:—Opening: The fact of money being worth 3 per cent. at "call" at the discount houses is exercising a depressing effect on investment stocks, which during the present year have been driven absurdly high. In the event of the Bank rate being continued at 4 per cent. throughout the autumn many railway and a host of colonial stocks would have to come down 10 or 25 per cent. Consols are only 99½. 16s. 3d., and Erics can be bought at 44½. Trunks continue flat, the ordinary being 18½ to 18½, and the Thirds 38½ to 38½. Peru 5 per cent., 16½ to 16½; ditto 6 per cent., 20½ to 21; Turkish

Fives, 17½ to 17½; Ruby, 6 to 6½; Richmond, 16½ to 16½; Panulillo, 4½ to 5; New Quebrada, 4 to 4½. Closing: Consols have fallen nearly ¼, and the markets are flat all round. British are down 1½, and most of the other railways from ¾ to 1. Sellers of Trunks have to accept 18 for the ordinary, and 38 for the Thirds; Readings, 30½ to 30; Pennsylvania, 65½ to 65½; Nouveau Monde, ¾ to 1; Port Phillip, ¾ to ¾; Eberhardt, ¾ to ¾.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1626 tons of ore of 8½ average produce, and containing 132 tons 3½ cwt. of fine copper, were sold for 7118£. 4s., being 47. 7s. 7d. per ton of ore, 10s. 9½d. per unit, or 53£. 17s. 1d. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 79£. 11s. 3d. for 9 per cent. produce. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Aug. 2	1486	480 14 3	8½	47 17 3	11s. 1d.	455 7 6
" 23	1626	79 11 3	8½	47 7	10 9½	537 1 1

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 17. 3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 10d. The Betts Cove ore gave an average produce of 6½, and realised 10s. 8d. per unit; Union, produce 10½, per unit 11s.; Berehaven, produce 6½, per unit 10s. 7½d.; Carracedo, produce 10½, per unit 11s. There will be no sale on Sept. 6.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2234 tons of ore, of 5½ average produce, and containing 127 tons 9 cwt. of fine copper, were sold for 6174£. 7s. 0d., being 27. 15s. 0d. per ton of ore; 9s. 8½d. per unit, or 48£. 18s. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 96£. 13s. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Aug. 4	904	487 14 0	7½	27 15 6	10s. 1½	450 14 0
" 18	2234	96 13 0	5½	2 15 0	9 8½	48 18 0

Compared with the last sale the standard was stationary.

GREAT HOLWAY.—The lode in the 60 has further improved, and the dressing-floors are now capable of returning 200 tons of lead per month.

GORSSEDD AND MERLLYN.—The 90 or pioneer level is producing 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom, and daily improving.

WEST HOLWAY is opening up well, and the get of ore this month should be double that of last.

PHENIX UNITED (Telegram).—Messrs. W. and C. Polkinghorne (Aug. 26) report that appearances and prospects continue very good. Shareholders' meeting will be immediately convened for general purposes.

SOUTH DARREN.—The directors have issued a circular to the shareholders inviting them to subscribe for a new issue of 3000 shares of 30s. each, for the purpose of opening out the eastern part of the mine with the aid of boring machinery. The present capital of the company is 9000 shares of 30s. each, amounting to 13,500£, so that the whole sum, with the proposed increase, would be only 18,000£. Nothing has been done in the eastern ground for many years, but the shaft there is down 80 fms., and several of the levels from the present engine-shaft have been driven within a short distance of being under the eastern shaft, and have laid open some rich ore ground in that direction. In a report made only last year by the late Capt. R. Waters, he said, "I remember working there about 26 years ago, and the monthly returns then from the eastern part alone were from 40 to 60 tons of silver-lead ore." Capt. R. Waters also said, "It may be calculated that the extent of lead-producing rocks in your sett reaches for quite three-quarters of a mile on the course of the lode," which he remarks is in the midst of several celebrated mines that have from time to time paid large dividends. He further believed that if the eastern part of the mine is vigorously worked the returns will be greatly increased. Capt. James, the manager, fully coincides in these views, and states that the deeper levels in the western mine are opening out equal to his expectations. The shaft is down about 5 fms. below the 120, and is worth in the bottom 20£. per fathom, the lode having improved very much. The 120 west is driven 22 fms., and the lode there is more productive than at any corresponding point above. The same level is driven east 8 fms., of which 5 fms. are worth 20£. per fathom. The 110 west has been driven west over 60 fms., and for the most part is strong and payable, and in the last 20 fms. it has been wider and richer, particularly along the bottom of the level, worth 2 to 3 tons of rich silver-lead ore per fathom; the end is worth 1 ton, and the winze coming down from the 100, and down 8 fms., 1 ton per fathom. The 110 is extended east 26 fms., of which 20 fms. have been worth 15£. to 25£. per fathom, the present end being valued at 16£., and is only 16 fms. from being under the eastern shaft, while the 120 is only 34 fms. from the same point. The directors refer to the improving state of the western mine in depth, and believe that the present monthly returns of about 45 tons of silver-lead ore (besides a little copper, say about 700£. together) might probably be increased when more ground is opened; they add, "if a similar quantity could be got from the eastern workings we think the total returns could be increased to about 90 or 100 tons a month, which at the present very low prices for our ores (which are rich in silver)—about 14£. per ton—would give a substantial dividend on the entire capital." They urge on the shareholders the adoption of the plan proposed—to sink the eastern shaft from the 80 to the 120, and drive several of the levels east from the present engine-shaft, all which with boring machinery would probably take only about nine months, and they believe that if these works are promptly carried out the mine will soon be making excellent profits. In fact, we believe that even without any increase in the price of ore, the returns would then be at least 1500£. a month, full one-half of which would be profit, or 9000£. a year, equal to 50 per cent. on the capital of 18,000£.; while a rise in prices would considerably add to these figures. We understand that others are ready to subscribe for any new shares not taken by shareholders.

ARENDAL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—The annual ordinary general meeting of this company has just been held at Newcastle, the Rev. Dixon Brown in the chair. Among the shareholders present were the Mayor of Newcastle, Aldermen Wilson and Hedley, Mr. Leadbitter, Mr. John Fleming, Mr. Whaley, Mr. John Ware (manager of Stonecroft), several of the directors of the company, and also the secretary, the solicitor, and Capt. Daw. The proceedings were of a very satisfactory character. The returns are now 400 tons of copper ore per month, which Capt. Daw said can be easily continued, and probably increased, while the reserves of ore in the ground opened are estimated at 8750 tons (about 35,000£.). Next week we hope to give a full report of the proceedings.

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,
ARE BUYERS OF
LEAD ASHES SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS,
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and DROSS or ORES containing
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MINE, CARBONATE AND SULPHATE OF BARYTES, ANTIMONY ORE,
CHROME ORE, MAGNESITE, EMERY STONE, PUMICE STONE,
OCHRES AND UMBERS, CHINA CLAY, LEAD ORE FOR POTTERS,
TALO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, FULLER'S EARTH, &c. Also, ORES
CONTAINING LEAD, ZINC, AND SILVER, IN COMBINATION.

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Assays or Complete Analyses made of Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Tin, and
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ESTABLISHED 1861.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lombury; and BARCLAY, BEVAN, AND CO., Lombard-street, E.C.

SHARES TO BUY FOR A CERTAIN RISE, AND AS A SAFE INVESTMENT.—Bedford United, Cam Camborne, Great Laxey, Gunis-lake (Glitters), Roman Gravel, Tanar, and Van. £1000 invested in any of the above will probably double itself within 12 months.
SHARES TO SELL, AND SAVE FURTHER LOSS.—Wheal Jane, Wheal Jewell, and Herodsfoot. The latter is not looking so well. Calls on these shares will equal £5 or £10 per share.
SHARES WE DO NOT ADVISE THE PURCHASE OF AT ANY PRICE.—East Craven Moor, South Darren, Canada Gold, West Phoenix, and Mona.
INDIAN GOLD MINES.—We would rather hold a moderate interest in a few of these than a considerable number of shares in Cost-book Mines with END-LESS LIABILITY.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE.—Capital £40,000, in £1 Shares. This company has £17,000 cash and shares in hand, and will probably not require to issue any more shares. It is working on one of the richest silver-lead lodes in England, and at ANY MOMENT MAY CUT INTO A RICH BODY OF ORE, when its shares will probably double or treble in price. They are the CHEAPEST SHARE IN THE MARKET AT ANYTHING UNDER £2 each, which is only £80,000 for the mine. This compares favourably with Mona, which at £10 per share is £80,000 for the mine. Tamar will pay more in dividends than "Mona" when it is more fully developed.

COST-BOOK MINES.—Those who wish to avoid absolute ruin should not be induced to touch shares in these, no matter how sound the arguments in their favour may appear. Facts and figures are sometimes misleading.
Sell out of Wheal Jane, Wheal Jewell, Mona, South Darren, East Craven Moor, and Canada Gold; and Buy Bedford United, Great Laxey, Van, and Tanar. Cheap lots of the latter should be secured, and DELIVERY INSISTED UPON.

ENDEAN AND CO., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON E.C.
Established 1861.

WHEAL JANE MINE.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST BRITON.

[Reprinted from the West Briton of August 18th, 1881.]

SIR,—Mr. H. G. Sharp, in your issue of last week, commences his letter by calling my statements base and impudent insinuations. I should like to say, however, that I insinuated nothing, and that I only wished to lay before the public a simple statement of facts. As I have before said, I resigned the management of Wheal Jane because I would not be made the instrument of deeply interested shareholders for puffing the mine beyond its real value, which I consider Mr. H. G. Sharp tried to do in every way he could. As a proof of this I take the following from Mr. H. G. Sharp's advertisement in the *Mining Journal* of December 4th, 1880:

"To INVESTORS.—I specially advise the purchase of Wheal Jane shares at 17s. 6d. per share as the cheapest tin shares in Cornwall. The mine has greatly improved, and the cutting of the Ready Money lode, rich for tin, has enhanced the intrinsic value of the property. This mine will, no doubt, be brought into a dividend state during 1881, and shares rise 100 to 300 per cent. Specially recommended. Safe for £100 to £2000. The cheapest tin shares in Cornwall—specially advised to intending investors."

"WHEAL JANE (NEW) MINE, KRA, CORNWALL.—In 12,288 shares. £1 5s. 8d. paid. Present price 17s. 6d. per share. Outlay up to date £1 5s. 8d. per share. Dividends up to date £1 7s. 6d. per share."

"NOTE TO INVESTORS.—Wheal Jane shares will gradually rise in value. I do not anticipate any great sudden jump in price. My belief is they will go to £3 or £4 per share. They may go higher. The mine is provided with efficient machinery for working, £9600 having been expended the past two years, so that they are in a position to make good and continuous returns, and with the present price for tin dividends will be resumed next year."

"Wheal Jane is undoubtedly a rich property. The tin raised and sold (about 60 tons) for the four months realised £2504, and left a profit of £201. The Ready Money lode will add greatly to their sales. Taking shares at 17s. 6d. per share, it is only £10,502 for the whole property as it stands, with all its machinery, stamps, &c. They will double and treble profits next year, and double again in 1882, and shares will rise 300 to 400 per cent. upon their present values, excluding dividends. It is a very large property, being 1½ mile on the run of lodes. Without an exception they are the cheapest tin shares in Cornwall, and there is a rise of 300 to 400 per cent. in price within two years."

Also a good deal more of similar matter could be taken from Mr. H. G. Sharp's circulars; but let me ask him who is his authority for all this puffing, for never to my personal knowledge has he had a single independent inspection of the mine made, though he does so loudly profess to have the interests of the company at heart.

Mr. H. G. Sharp says my report presented at the last general meeting was a miserable affair. I grant that to be so, especially when compared to the above. But, although bad in quality, it was truthful. And now may I ask Mr. H. G. Sharp how many shares he has sold by means of his puffing reports? And also suppose I had permitted myself to be credited with writing them, would he then have been dissatisfied with my management, which he professes to know so much about? As Mr. H. G. Sharp states, he did in June last pay a visit to the mine of barely an hour in length, when he whispered to Capt. Roberts about his accepting the management with two guineas a month added to his salary. But am I rightly informed that he also told Capt. Roberts he always received Herodsfoot reports some time before their publication, that he might put them in his shipshape? Why did he not openly state in his letter the whole of his conversation with Capt. Roberts? I think, instead of paying such a short visit to the mine, spent in telling Capt. Roberts how he managed with Herodsfoot, it would have been more creditable to him, if dissatisfied with my doings, had he employed an honest able miner to inspect the mine thoroughly, and report truthfully as to its present and future prospects.

I have been connected in mining with Mr. Granville Sharp for some 15 years past, and have always found that when a question with outside shareholders concerning the management arose, he would at once engage a trustworthy inspector, and come also to the mine to see into the matter for himself. That I think a straightforward and honest way of acting, which strongly contrasts with the doings of Mr. H. G. Sharp.

Mr. H. G. Sharp also states my resignation has given him and others great satisfaction. I can quite understand his being satisfied with my resignation, but may I ask does he by the word "others" mean his clients who have been induced to take these cheap tin shares in Cornwall off his hands? For, if my memory serves me rightly, at the meeting held in October, 1880, he had 319 original shares, and after the subdivision into 12,288 shares, which Mr. H. G. Sharp was foremost in carrying out, he would have about 1914. But at the last meeting he had only 225 in his name, which plainly shows what this gentleman's opinion of the mine really is.

Mr. H. G. Sharp also mentions West Chiverton. Let me inform him I think one matter at a time sufficient to deal with properly, but after this question has been thoroughly ventilated, I shall be quite prepared to discuss my management of the Chiverton district with Mr. H. G. Sharp or any one else.

Mr. H. G. S. also confesses to have lost confidence in me; but allow me, in conclusion, to tell this public confessor, if everyone to whom he has rendered gratuitous advice were to know him as well as the writer, they could not possibly have any confidence in him to lose.

Dated West Chiverton Mine, August 17th, 1881.

NOBEL'S BLASTING GELATINE.—Some interesting and successful experiments with this explosive have just been made at the Halkin Mines Drainage Works. The blasting gelatine is composed of from 7 to 10 per cent. of a special quality of nitro-cotton, with from 90 to 93 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, which together form a compound which is more powerful as an explosive agent than even pure nitro-glycerine, its disruptive force being enormous, at least 50 per cent. greater than that of dynamite. This fact has been most satisfactorily established by experiments carried out by Prof. F. A. Abel, C.B., F.R.S., and Wednesday's experiments at Halkin fully bore out the testimony. In appearance this explosive resembles a thick jelly, of a brownish colour, and in its normal state is a thick plastic mass, which makes it very convenient for charging bore-holes, as by squeezing the cartridge with a wooden rod they can be made to fill the holes completely. Another advantage claimed for the explosive is that it is more insensible to shocks than dynamite. Another recommendation claimed for the blasting gelatine is that the nitro-glycerine does not exude by its being exposed to water for any length of time, and it is, therefore, most valuable for sub-aqueous blasting, as no other explosive being able to withstand without injury the long immersion which blasting gelatine was subjected to by Prof. Abel. The rock in which the boring is now being carried on is a thick bed of strong flint, one of the toughest the company have come in contact with. The test was, therefore, a thorough one in every respect, and fully showed the strength and quality of blasting gelatine, and also its great superiority over dynamite, which has hitherto been used at these works. For the purpose of the test 15 holes were driven in a strong position in the face of the rock, averaging 3 ft. in depth, and 1½ in. in diameter. The weight of blasting gelatine used in the test was 18 lbs., and the results were perfectly astounding. The drift or level in which the experiments were made measured 7 ft. high by 6 ft. in width, and the quantity of blasting gelatine used was a little over one-half the dynamite used for similar borings. Each charge brought away the whole of the rock allotted to it, clearing away the face of the level for the depth of over 1 yard. The experiments in question were conducted by Mr. William Toye, representative of Nobel's Explosive Company, assisted by Mr. J. T. Eachus, agent for the company for the Holywell and Shrewsbury district, and were witnessed by a number of gentlemen interested in mining operations in the country.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has appointed Mr. Harry S. Foster as official liquidator of the Naval, Military, and General Dress and Outfitting Association (Limited), in the place of Mr. Stullard, removed.

HART'S PNEUMATIC MINERAL SEPARATOR.

This machine, working on the jigg principle, concentrates gold and auriferous pyrites, silver, tin, copper, lead, blende, and other stamped or finely crushed minerals, termed fine sands and slimes.

The primary condition for separation of mineral particles differing in specific gravity is that they be free to move in a fluid medium. Air fulfils this condition; water, on the contrary, will pack fine particles together, forming a cake or a paste, which explains the more rapid and more complete separation in air. The multiplication of processes and of machines indispensable in the water system is consequently avoided, with the losses that attend it.

The PNEUMATIC MINERAL SEPARATOR works in accordance with the laws of air in motion resisted, but not obstructed, by the particles under treatment, and is the only single machine which completes the separation of fine sand and slimes.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE DURYEE FURNACE.—"H. K." (Southsea).—No announcement has yet been made of the Duryee furnace having been tested in this country; but it is understood that several trials have been made in America, and that the success has been complete. One of these furnaces is now nearly ready for operation at Bonanza City, New Mexico.

GOLD MINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The letter received yesterday from Mr. R. D. Adams, of Sydney, shall appear in next week's Journal.

NEW MEXICO.—The letter from Mr. Cazin shall appear in next week's Journal.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.—"W. T."—There can be no doubt that such progress has now been made with electric illumination as will ensure its permanent introduction wherever large spaces have to be illuminated; and if the Maxim and similar lamps can be put into the market at a low price—it is believed that before long they will be sold retail at 6d. each—electricity will be equally available for domestic purposes at half the price of gas. The great necessity appears at present to be an absolutely reliable carbon for these small lamps, the best now in the market being very uncertain as to durability.

DRESSING ORES.—I should be glad if any correspondent would furnish through the Journal any information as to the books obtainable, with author's name and price, treating of the Dressing of Ores. I am aware that there was some account of the treatment of the various ores in John Arthur Phillips's *Metal-lurgy*, and that several manufacturers of machines have issued pamphlets, but I do not know where they are obtainable.—M. J. S. (Sussex).

TREATMENT OF GOLD.—"J. K." (Brixton).—The experiments with the Molloy and Warten process, noticed in last week's Journal, were made at the works of the Beaumont Drill and Tunnelling Company, Guildford-street, York-road, Lambeth. The novel feature is the recovery of the nitric acid used, so as to make the process a cheap instead of an expensive one.

CALAMINE.—Replying to "J. S. A.," in last week's Journal, Mr. J. F. Kimmel, of Water-lane, writes that there is a ready sale for calamine both in this country and on the Continent, and that he is himself always a buyer of zinc ores for export. The price, of course, depends upon the character and produce of the ore.

CALAMINE.—"J. S. A." will give me his name and address, and correspond direct, I shall be pleased to answer his question.—Geo. G. BLACKWELL, Mineral Broker: 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

WHEAL ELIZABETH.—Can anyone inform me what, if anything, is being done at this mine? I think it high time some report or other should be submitted. The shareholders are wholly in the dark as to what is going on at the works. Anyone furnishing this information will be thanked, I dare say, by many besides—CYNWCH.

Received.—"Enquirer" (Berehaven): We will endeavour to obtain the particulars—"P. M. C." (Huddersfield): "A Subscriber" (Buckfastleigh): "Old Rider" (Bristol): "Shareholder" (Columbian Hydraulic Mining Company): "W. E. P." (New York): "H. H."—"D. C."—"H. K."—"A. K." (Liverpool): "G. C." (Maldon): "J. G." (Callington): "Shareholder" (Great Polgoth): "W. E." (Wheal Elizabeth): "C. A. H." (South Sea): "N. B.": We could not promise publication before reading the copy—"Justice" (Great Wheal Polgoth): "W. S. R."—"Calisto" (Yorkshire).

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 27, 1881.

MINING RAILWAYS UNDERGROUND AND ON THE SURFACE.

Many new mines are now being opened out in different parts of the country, and the least important item in connection with them is the efficient and economical setting out of lines of railway for the conveyance of minerals underground, and for the sidings leading to a railway system. In these particulars considerable changes have taken place even of late years in economising the cost of our iron-ways in mines, and in facilitating the movements of minerals from the mine to the railway, canal, or river. At one time tracks of wood were laid down, and this was the foundation for the system of iron and steel ways. The best railway underground is closely allied to the most approved railway system found at the surface, and is more the forte of the civil than the mining engineer. At one time the thill or floor of the mine was utilised for a sort of sledge for conveying the mineral to the bottom of the shaft, and this was followed by the wooden way. This system was superseded by the adoption of cast-iron ways, the invention of Mr. CURR, and sharp-edged wheels on small trams instead of broad wheels. Curr's tram-plates were generally made about 4 ft. in length for underground purposes, having about 2½-in. flanges at right angles to the base, upon which the trams were made to run. The corves were then brought up in the trams to short distances from the place of working by the putters or barrowmen, where they were worked by a crane from the small tram to one large enough to hold two or three corves at a time. On the introduction of Curr's tram-plates broad wheels gave place to the sharp-edged ones, with a view of diminishing the resistance of friction. Owing to the increased strength which may be attained in the construction of broad wheels over those with sharp edges for the same weight of materials, and the more effectual reduction of the resistance of friction by the adoption of the round bridge-top rails with the broad flanged wheel than with the use of the sharp-edged wheels with Curr's tram-plates, the former is principally used for surface railways, and in all first-class mines for underground transport. What are termed round-top bridge rails can be made much stronger and more durable than Curr's tram-plates. It has been ascertained that with the road in good condition, and round-top rails, with 1½-in. wheels, the friction is only about the 1:110 part of the weight, whilst with rails worn at the top, or flat-top rails, the friction is about 1:82 part of the weight, the difference arising entirely from the state of the rails and the road. To decrease the friction of the wheel on the rail the periphery of the wheel should be lessened by diminishing its breadth, or where such are not used by adopting round-top rails with broad wheels. The description of rail suitable for the work of a mine is of importance, more especially from an economical point of view. In 1767, at Coalbrookdale, iron was substituted for wood for the wagonways, consisting of a bar nailed to a wooden support, and to this shortly after an upright flange was added; and in the early part of the century, at Penrhyn, the old "fish-bellied" was brought into use, and from there travelled to the coal mines in the North. Rails of malleable iron were brought out about half a century ago, in competition with cast-iron, on the patented system of Birkenshaw, and were adopted until the Bessemer process was introduced. The double-headed rail is now generally used, and in mines malleable material is what has been laid down. Seeing, however, that there is comparatively but little difference in the price of steel rails and those made of iron, but such a great difference between the two as regards durability, the Bessemer rail at from 67. 5s. to 67. 10s. per ton, they will in the long run be found by far the cheapest. Having said so much of rails, the next thing is the placing of them in position, and

what is done on the surface equally applies to the underground portion of a mine.

In setting out a railway it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the ground, and the course between any two points must be determined by levelling. The direction of the water-courses is a good guide as to the inclinations of the ground; the most accessible lines are at the lowest level, and then there are the intervening watershed lines, which present most of the difficulties in railway engineering, especially when they have to be tunnelled through. A survey of the land is then made, the curves of the centre line of railway are laid out on the plan, and being marked out roughly on the ground at the intersection of fences and other points, a section is levelled along the centre line to show approximately the amount of cutting and embankment, height of road above or under the railway. Then the centre line of railway, with its curves, has to be set out accurately on the ground. When each curve is set out or ranged stakes branded with the distance of the beginning of the line should be driven in chains, and a smaller stake should be driven in front of the branded stake flush with the ground, for the purpose of giving the accurate levels at each chain's length. The turf should then be nicked out in the centre line of the railway to a depth of about 9 in. The next process is an accurate levelling of the centre line of the ground, so as to show every inequality which existed in the surface of the ground. To ascertain the amount of excavation or embankment which would be required to form the railway cross sections being taken at each chain's length, the slope at which it would be desirable to form a cutting or embankment should strictly depend on the material, and it has been found by experience that the slopes at which materials will stand are—fine dry sand, 35°; loose shingle dry, 39°; and compact damp earth, 54°. The usual slope given to cuttings and embankments of this description, where springs are not present, amounts to 1 foot fall in 1½ ft. horizontal. The pressure of peat, quicksand, or slippery clays, will necessitate steeper slopes. In setting out the extremities of these slopes, on sloping or sidelong ground it is convenient to consider the slopes as meeting at a point below the actual formation level. Such are the principal requirements for a long line of railway from a mine to the place from which the mineral has to be conveyed to a distance; and the mining engineer, although he cannot be expected to be quite so expert as a civil engineer, will not find much difficulty in planning or laying out a short line or sidings underground; there will be no difficulty, seeing that the gradients of the levels are pretty uniform. But it is most essential that the roads should be kept in a good condition, so as to prevent unnecessary friction by the rubbing of the flanges of the wheels against the rails. Too much attention, indeed, cannot be given to the economy in the conveyance of minerals underground, and this includes the construction of carriage wheels and rails. A thorough consideration of these matters cannot fail to be of great advantage to the owners of mines, and creditable to the zeal and ability of the mining engineer.

CANADIAN MINING.

We have received this week from Canada some interesting data in illustration of the mineral resources of what is known as the North Shore Mining District. Cariboo lode, to which we must first direct attention, is near the shore of Black Bay and the township of M'Tavish. It contains a well defined lode, carrying lead to a large extent. A party was to leave shortly for the purpose of opening up and developing this property. Capt. M'PHEE has started for Round Lake, Shebandowan, to prosecute work on a gold "location" in that neighbourhood. The captain took men and supplies with him, and he is expected to be away for several weeks. A diamond drill at the Duncan Mine is worked at the hole in the bottom at a depth of 900 ft. from the surface. Work at the bottom of the shaft at Silver Islet is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. More men are, however, required to help in the crib working and mining. A large shipment, consisting of 27 barrels of concentrations, shipped a short time since by the steamer Quebec, was valued at \$20,000 at the islet. The stamp mill is not yet working, but it will commence again as soon as work can be carried on to advantage. Some new skip cars, lately introduced in the mine, are said to be working well. It is proposed to erect at Pie Island immediately a machine and blacksmith's shop and an ore-house. A blower has been ordered for the shaft, as it is found to be impossible to proceed with the work until better ventilation is procured. The buildings already erected are a superintendent's house, shaft-house, dry boarding-house, and powder-house. A number of men are required for the work, but at present miners are rather scarce, and the management is not able to put on so large a force as is required. Mr. SHEPARD recently took with him to New York a small barrel of ore very rich in native silver, which will doubtless have the effect of attracting more attention to the country. There is in sight in the mine a rich vein, upon which work will be resumed as soon as practicable. The necessary machinery has not all arrived at present. Professor CHESTER, of Hamilton College, New York, and Mr. J. C. HUNTER, of Duluth, have returned from an extended trip in the Nepigon district. Professor CHESTER was favourably impressed with the property which he examined. One "location"—everything in the New World appears to be a "location"—on the White Sand River, which was looked at by Prof. CHESTER, was found to contain a number of valuable deposits. Some Philadelphia capitalists are stated to be taking an interest in this locality.

Such are a few recently collected facts and circumstances illustrating the progress of Canadian mining industry. It has been the fashion to sneer at Canada as a sluggish, unprogressive, and profitless part of the world; but there can be little doubt that it is a region of great natural wealth, and that it only requires more population and capital to render it highly productive in various ways. For our part we believe that better days are in store for Canada. The consolidation of its various provinces into one compact Dominion—the establishment of free representative Government—the commencement of the Canadian Pacific Railway—and the opening out of the great North-West—are all facts and conditions of which it is impossible to over-estimate the importance.

THE EXAMINATION FOR COLLIERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

The growing difficulties arising out of the multiplied risks attendant upon mining industry from the extensions being made, and the great depths to which the search for minerals are now being carried on, points to the necessity of managers being men of more than ordinary skill and intelligence. Government has rendered it imperative that men now seeking the position of managers of mines should undergo an examination to prove their fitness for the responsible duties devolving upon those who are entrusted with the management of mines. It is, however, evident that a great many of the persons who have presented themselves before the examining boards have failed to show that their education, mining knowledge, and experience were such as to allow of their being entrusted with the supervision of a coal mine and the safety of the workers. It would also appear that some of the examinations are much easier than others, and that many persons desirous of certificates are aware of the fact, and are quite willing to take advantage of it. The most disastrous results have been occasioned by the negligence or incompetence of persons occupying the position of managers, and holding certificates. Government, in fixing examining boards, left it to the members of them as to what should be the subjects the candidates should be examined in. In some districts, we are told, the subjects are comparatively easy for the candidates to master to what they are in others, so that when there has been a failure in one place candidates going to another one may be quite successful. Parliament no doubt intended that the superintendence and management of mines should only be confided to persons whose educational fitness and engineering skill has been thoroughly tested by examination. This, it was believed, would have attracted an amount of professional skill and intelligence such as had not previously been known in connection with our mine managers. But such has not been the case to the extent expected. In Yorkshire, where the examinations are probably as severe as those of any other district in the kingdom, since June,

1873, to the end of 1880, the number of candidates who presented themselves for examination was 184, and of those only 92 passed, not much more than half. At one of the examinations there were 20 candidates, and of these only eight passed. But it is probable that some of these unsuccessful candidates went into other districts where the ordeal was not so severe, and had certificates granted to them. The Act of last year imposed serious responsibilities upon mineowners as to the acts of those holding any position of trust under them, and this in itself should cause the examining boards to grant certificates to those only who had proved themselves thoroughly efficient in every branch of mining knowledge. But this does not appear to have been the case.

At the recent examination at Newport, South Wales, there were several candidates, one of them being from the West Riding of Yorkshire. We are told that the first course consisted of a series of questions in arithmetic, surveying, geology, ventilation, practical mining, and engineering, and this was followed by a *visa voce* test. The result was that the highest number of marks obtained was 525, whilst the gentleman from Yorkshire obtained 370, the lowest of the successful candidates being credited with 343. From the difference in the number of marks one is led to the conclusion that there was a great difference in the qualifications of the different candidates. Every day's experience in connection with mines testifies to the disastrous consequences arising from neglect, carelessness, or incapacity, but there should be no difficulty in obtaining energy and skill in the management of our mines, and in bringing practical knowledge to bear on the most advanced results of mechanical and scientific experience. What then is most desirable is that those who become managers of mines should undergo a strict examination, so that the certificate granted by the official board shall be recognised as one of thorough competency and a passport to the mineowner of skill, education, and practical knowledge on all that relates to mining. For this purpose we should like to see all the examinations of a uniform character, so that one district should not hold out any advantage over another one to the inefficient candidates. Were that done candidates would not have to travel out of the district in which they reside in search of a certificate. By such means a superior class of men would become entitled to certificates, and the body of mine managers would have a larger amount of education and scientific attainments than it can now boast of, and would thus form the best of guarantees for success and safety in the future.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 24.—The steam coal trade, after an unexampled period of activity spreading over several months, seems at last about to give way slightly, more especially as regards inferior qualities, while the best sorts keep as firm as ever in price. The contracts for 1882 are being made at prices somewhat in advance of those at the same period last year. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have just entered into their contracts with Cardiff houses for next year, and the Government of France has made another for 50,000 tons for the State railways. The amount of coal shipped last week at Cardiff was 99,644 tons; patent fuel, 402 tons. At Newport, owing to some defect in the hydraulic machinery, the shipments have not been so large, but the orders are as plentiful as ever, while at Swansea the upward movement in trade continues. The Dowlais Iron Company are sinking new pits at Bedling. The pitwood trade is good. The iron and steel industries show the same activity as when last reported. The steel trade is especially busy. The iron exported at Cardiff last week was 1488 tons, but there is a large quantity of iron ore being received, as much as 18,249 tons of Spanish having been landed at Cardiff alone last week, besides 370 tons from other places. It is a singular fact that the two railways which have paid the largest dividends this year are both situated in this district, and are mainly mineral railways. The Taff Vale has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., with 6 per cent. bonus, equal to a dividend of 16 per cent., while the Rhymney Railway has declared a dividend of 11 per cent. This latter railway was for many years under a cloud, but of late years the dividend has been a constantly increasing one. In consequence of the long strike tin-plate stocks have at last become exhausted, and as the demand from abroad is again springing up, it is probable that the coming winter will again prove remunerative to those who have embarked their capital in this industry.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Aug. 25.—Dolcoath account is generally quite sufficient of itself for material for a report, and Monday's proceedings are by no means an exception to the rule. The longer this famous mine continues the more remarkable seems its career; and in these days of mushroom enterprises and pseudo Limited Liability schemes it is well that we can point to such an illustration of the results of legitimate mining and of the much-abused Cost-book System. Not, of course, that Dolcoath is by any means the only mine that we might cite in this connection, but that it occupies a position among its fellows which is absolutely *sui generis*—in its way unique. For one thing, the dividend declared quite exceeded expectations. There was a strong belief that 30s. might be touched; but that 17. 12s. 6d. would be declared not even the most sanguine appear—at any rate publicly—to have imagined. At the present moment the rate of profit realised is in excess of 30,000%. A year, with a prospect of even better things in store; and this after having returned within what we may call its historic period over 5,500,000% worth of copper and tin. Whatever it did before the days of statistics of course no one can say, but we should not be very much out if we put its produce at at least a total of 7,000,000%. During Capt. Josiah Thomas's superintendence of its affairs—some 13 years—over a million of pounds worth of tin has been sold—notwithstanding all depression—the lord has received upwards of 50,000% in shape of dues, and the adventures more than a quarter of a million in dividends.

Dolcoath, after this wonderful fact, still remains the best type we have of the staying power of Cornish mining when managed with the highest energy and skill; not only the oldest, but, with its 65 miles of levels and its 1100 hands, the largest, as it is also the deepest and the richest of all our "bals." In fact, with its depth and riches seem always to go together, for its deepest point is its richest. The engine-shaft is now down to the 364 fm. level, and the lode there is estimated at 250% per fathom, though as a matter of fact it is worth nearer 280%. Capt. Josiah has always been a cautious man. This is the deepest point ever reached in Cornish mining—394 fathoms from Dolcoath surface, according to the ordinary estimate of the depth of the adit, but exactly 400 if we reckon from the highest point of the sett. That is to say, Dolcoath is now 2400 ft. in total depth—240 ft. only short of half a mile, and at the present rate of progress we may not unreasonably expect to see the full half mile attained before very many years are over. Dolcoath in carrying out this penetrative work is not only earning abundant riches for its owners, but, as we have before pointed out, is working towards the solution of a problem of vital importance to Cornish mining generally—the character of the main lodes in depth. We are glad to notice that arrangements are being made for extending the main-engine another 70 fathoms. The deeper our mines get, it is a truism to say, the more there mechanical aids are needed.

One word more. Dolcoath owes its present position entirely to the sound way in which it has been managed. A still richer mine might have been ruined by injudicious treatment, but throughout the whole of the depression, as Capt. Thomas pointed out, they kept on sinking shafts and driving levels, improving their machinery, and extending their workings. Now the result is seen in the condition of the mine, and the unprecedented return in a quarter's working of 447 tons of tin. If there is a drawback anywhere in connection with Dolcoath it is certainly not in the mine itself, nor can we feel very much sympathy with the speculators who just now have been so severely bitten by its success. Perhaps they will be wiser in the future.

There is every prospect of a very satisfactory Polytechnic Exhibition this year—all the departments filling well, though it is yet too early to speak of details. The annual excursion of the classes of the Miners' Association will this year be made to the Polytechnic on

the second day (Sept. 7), when also the annual meeting of the Association will be held.

The annual excursion of the Mining Institute has just been held—Dolcoath being visited, and luncheon partaken on the Towans at Hayle, after a brief survey of the works on the "Red River." At Dolcoath the party were entertained by Capt. Josiah Thomas, who was thanked for his hospitality by Capt. Williams, the President. At the luncheon some capital speeches were made by Capt. Teague, who gave the President's health, the President, Mr. W. Husband, and Capt. Josiah Thomas. Altogether the proceedings were most successful and pleasant.

A fine has been inflicted upon Capt. White, of Wheal Peavor, for having stored powder in an unauthorised place; and also Capt. Eddy, of Wheal Uny. The storage was done in ignorance of the regulations, and the fines, therefore, rightly nominal.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 25.—The Coal Trade is rather better this week than last, but the change is not of sufficient magnitude to affect prices. The descriptions that manifest most strength are domestic sorts, which are receiving a fillip from the present inclement weather. Therefore, it is upon the Cannon Chase side that most activity is seen amongst the colliers. The pig-iron trade is quiet as regards best descriptions, but second and third class qualities display a fair amount of movement. It is not a good sign, however, that since last report one blast-furnace should have been put out. The Willingsworth brand is quoted this week at 45s., but sales are few. Staffordshire part mines are 27. 10s. to 27. 15s. per ton, and minimum quality sorts are 17. 17s. 6d. Staffordshire cold-blast best pigs are 47. 2s. 6d. to 47. 5s., and Shropshire sorts are 47. Marked bars were variously quoted this afternoon in Birmingham at 77. 7. 10s., and 77. 12s. 6d. Medium bars were stronger upon the week. Qualities for which 67. had been taken could not now be bought under 67. 2s. 6d. and 67. 5s. Black sheets were 77. 15s. (singles) to 8s. 10s. (doubles). New orders for this class of iron were less numerous than of late, since the galvanisers are scarcely so active. Plates were dull, at 87. to 97. 10s. Hoops are going largely to the United States, the colonies, and the Continent. Price, 67. 10s. to 67. 15s. at works.

The water which has so long troubled the sinkers at the Cannon and Huntingdon Colliery has recently re-entered the pit in such volumes as to make an abandonment of the undertaking likely. The pit had been inundated for some time, until July last, when attempts were made to empty it, and these have just been stopped by another rush. A good deal of new capital would be necessary to carry on the work, and the directors fear that it would not be forthcoming. The shareholders will shortly meet to consider the advisability of dissolving the concern or raising more money. The working expenses last year were 9500%, No coal has yet been drawn up, and 100,000% has been spent.

The Sandwell Park Colliery Company's annual meeting was held at Birmingham on Monday last, under the presidency of Mr. James Bissell. The report showed that the quantity of coal raised and sold during the past year had slightly increased as compared with the previous year. After the deduction of 2000% for depreciation a profit of 7737% remained, which, with the amount brought forward, made a total of 11,530%. Of this sum 3125% was applied to the payment of an interim dividend in March last, leaving for the present appropriation 8405%. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., leaving 3718% to be carried forward. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said by paying a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum they would with the 5 per cent. paid during the first half-year be paying at the rate of 6½ per cent. for the year. Two years since, when they arranged with Lord Dartmouth in reference to the lease then executed, 3000% was put as the increased minimum. After negotiations, however, Lord Dartmouth had voluntarily reduced the increased minimum by 1600%. They had an important report from the mining engineer, and they would have to propose the sinking of an additional shaft in the precincts of and very near the plant in working. The directors thought that this could be done at an outlay of 25,000%, and this would enable them to double their output.

On Monday a terrible boiler explosion occurred at the Dividy-lane Colliery, in Longton, North Staffordshire. The engine-house was entirely demolished, the engineman being hurled under the debris, and he is believed to have been killed, and nearly the whole of the surface plant has been destroyed. At the time of the explosion the engine was drawing water, and fortunately there were few in and about the colliery at the time. Three men in the pit are, it is believed, lost in consequence of the accumulation of water. A number of men are injured, and in most cases the injuries are of a very serious nature.

The members of the South Staffordshire Mill and Forge Managers' Association paid a visit to the London and North-Western Railway Company's Works at Crewe on Tuesday. The members were introduced by the president (Mr. Joseph Morris), the vice-president (Mr. Edwards), and the secretary (Mr. Yeomans) to Mr. Worsell and Mr. Earl. These gentlemen explained the various processes, from the melting of the pig-iron in the Bessemer steel converter to the putting together of one of the noble engines belonging to the company. The plant, shopping, and appliances were all critically examined, and the members expressed their satisfaction at the sights shown to them, and at the ease with which large and heavy objects were brought together and carried about the place. At the dinner which followed thanks were given to the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company for the instructive visit. It may be added that the company have 25 acres of shopping, besides extensive yards and out-buildings, and that they employ about 6000 men and boys.

At the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of John Bagnall and Sons, held at Birmingham, the poll was taken touching the proposition of the directors to continue the business by increasing the capital from 192,000% to 222,000%, by the creation of 10,000 new shares of 3% each, as against the desire of several shareholders that the concern be immediately wound up in consequence of the heavy losses sustained. The result of the poll was an overwhelming majority in favour of the directors' proposals.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Aug. 24.—Possibly the slate quarries of Bethesda may find one cause of the fact that they are working only four days a week while the principal slate quarries of Nantlle, Llanberis, and Festiniog are working full time, in the further fact that their quarries produce principally purple slate, for which there is a more limited market than there is for the blue variety, which is more largely produced at the other quarries. A considerable thickness of good slate rock having been proved in depth at the Foel Clynog Slate Quarry, near Pen-y-groes, the proprietors are about to erect a water-wheel and winding gear, and to provide the necessary appliances for working the quarry vigorously. It is pleasant to know that the renewed operations at the Prince of Wales Quarry are promising well, and are showing good slate rock under that formerly worked. One of the sights worth seeing in North Wales is the quarrymen's train at 6-20 P.M. from Duffws, in the centre of the slate quarries, to the old village of Festiniog, where many of the quarrymen live. I found myself among them the other day, and as with a crowd of 500 to 600 men we entered the village of Festiniog it was interesting to see the newsmen dealing out to the men their newspapers, mostly Welsh, and I need hardly say of liberal cast of politics. I found a standing joke at Festiniog that the owners of the Pioneer mining venture anticipated employing a sufficient number of miners of a different shade of politics to turn the scale of the elections in Merionethshire. I hope the company may have need of the miners, but they will have a difficulty in finding sufficient Welsh miners of the colour supposed to accomplish so marked a result.

The near completion of the Bala and Festiniog Railway is stirring up the energies of the owners of slate and other mineral properties along its course, and which have been lying dormant for years.

Nearer Dolgelly I am glad to find that there is a prospect of the

very complete machinery of the Glasdwr Copper Mine being once more set in motion under the auspices, among others, of our able and veteran friend Mr. Readwin. I wish him and his coadjutors the success they deserve. I thank Mr. Readwin for the notice he recently took of my enquiries as to the matrix of the gold deposits.

In Cardiganshire, as far as the northern part of the county is concerned, I can confirm the reports of the numerous correspondents of the Journal as to the signs of revived prosperity. At Bryn Dyfi Mine the levels are taken through nearly 100 fathoms of continuous ore. At Penrhyn Gerwen new mine the shaft is down upon the lode 8 fms., and a good pile of ore has been accumulated. At the North Cardigan (Talybont Mines) good paying ore is being raised at five or six different points west of the old workings. Court Grange and Mynydd Gorrdu promise well; Tan-yr-Allt is working successfully, and yielding fine blocks of ore; and Blaen Caelan is working to a profit. Considerable interest is felt in the proceedings going on relative to the Cambrian Mines, and the hope is that when the incubus of capital which now makes success impossible is shaken off, and the business arrangements put on a different footing, the mines will pay a fair profit on the capital legitimately required for their working. To-day all the mine managers are gathered at Gogerddon Hall, the residence of Sir Pryce Pryce, who is the principal owner of mineral lands in the county, to congratulate the heir of the estate on his marriage. In Shropshire the boring at Hanwood Colliery, which was intended to prove whether the lower coal measures exist underneath those now worked, after having just reached what seemed to be the summit of those measures, is for the present suspended, it being found impracticable to bore deeper with the present appliances.

The Corporation of Liverpool are determined that their works at Llanwddyn shall not be hindered by the approaching short days and long nights, for last week a powerful electric lamp of some 1000-candle power was fixed in the south cutting, the current being supplied from a dynamo-electric machine on the opposite side of the valley. The experiment was successful, the light being so brilliant that it was possible to read a newspaper about a hundred yards away from it. The navvies will presently be put to work night shifts, and these will be continued throughout the winter.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 25.—One of the features of the week has been the clearing out of the water in the Magpie Lead Mine, which has occupied a very long time, and the probability of work being shortly resumed at it. The mine was formerly a good one, and there is now every reason to believe that it will at least occupy the position it formerly did, and act as an incentive to the developing of other mines now standing owing to a want of the necessary capital to clear them, and bring into operation the most approved machinery and appliances, as it is with such only that mining can be made profitable. At the collieries along the Erewash Valley, as well as in the Chesterfield district, the business doing has undergone but little change, so that the men are working short time. Of late, however, there are signs indicating some little improvement in the demand for house coal, and another month no doubt will see a much larger tonnage being sent away to the south and west. The trade with London has kept up well, and a considerable tonnage continues to be forwarded from Clay Cross, Eckington, Grassmoor, and several other collieries in the same district. Affairs at the Renishaw Colliery are still in an unsettled state, Mr. Pearce, who bought the concern a few months ago, and for the purchase gave in bills, having lately failed. The colliery appears to have been bought with the view of being sold to a limited company, but before the latter could be formed Mr. Pearce had to go into liquidation. Under the circumstances it is likely that the agreement will be dissolved, seeing that purchase money has not been paid.

In the Iron Trade of Derbyshire business appears to be quiet, and the business doing in pig is not such as to keep stocks down: production goes on much as usual, and new furnaces are being built, and it is to be hoped that before they are blown in there will have been a marked improvement in the demand for raw iron. In finished iron there is not so much doing, and the mills for a long time past have been anything but busily employed, whilst there are considerable stocks of merchant iron on hand. Some of the foundries, however, are tolerably well off for work, there being a fair output of gas and water pipes, as well as mining specialities. Steel is being extensively produced at Dronfield, and is at once converted into rails, for which heavy orders are in hand.

In Sheffield nearly all the works are now doing well, more particularly those engaged in the heavy branches. American and colonial orders which for some time past have been quiet are now looking up, and the last quarter of the year promises to be the best one. Heavy consignments of steel-faced plates for our armour-clads are being sent away, and as usual the adoption of them by our Government has led to other Powers to take a great interest in them, and to adopt them in the laying down of new vessels of war. For this description of material, confined as it is to two companies, the demand promises to be particularly active. Bessemer makers have also as much as they can do, there being a great run upon rails, whilst a good deal is now taken for wire making, cutlery and tools, for which formerly cast steel alone was used. Tyres, axles, springs, and wheels are still in fair request, but there has been no improvement as regards some descriptions of edge tools, files, and saws, which continue quiet, some makers, however, being better off than others. Ship and boiler-plates of the old style are still in tolerably good request, but steel for the same purposes is now being extensively used. The cutlery houses have been working steadily in most classes of goods, a good deal being for shipment, although America has not shown so well of late. At Elsecar more is now being done than for some time past at the mills, but there are still several furnaces standing.

In South Yorkshire the coal trade is quiet and the position of owners of collieries by no means satisfactory, seeing that business has to be carried on without profit. As usual at this time of the year a fair business is being done in steam coal, principally for shipment from the Humber to the North of Europe, but prices during the summer have been considerably below what they should have been to realise even a moderate profit.

An effort is being made to form a company to work Thorps North Gawber Colliery with a limited capital, and an estimate has been made showing that it could be worked to a profit, although the old company lost all the capital, the plant having been seized for the rent, but there is nothing like trying with plenty of faith. The affairs of the Dodworth Silkestone Company have not yet been settled, so that the colliery is still standing.

REPORT FROM CLEVELAND AND NORTH YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 25.—Hematite and Cleveland pig iron have again advanced in price in the American markets. Cleveland pig, it is stated, is now selling at \$19.50, an increase of 4s. on the previous quotation. The Middlesbrough market on Tuesday was again only moderately attended, and business was limited. Buyers' prices for No. 3 g.m.b. were 36s. 9d. per ton, whilst sellers held out firmly for 37s., and those who wished to purchase were compelled to give the latter price. There was no noticeable improvement in trade, which remains in a most unsatisfactory state, and unless the production is restricted, we are likely to see the stocks increase materially. Although the latest account from Glasgow was that the market there had improved, yet this had no effect on the prices of Cleveland pig or warrant iron. There is an increase of 568 tons held in Messrs. Connal and Co.'s stores on last week, the present stock being 186,268 tons. The bar trade is slightly improved, and ironfounders are tolerably well employed, but the contracts are low. There is also a better demand in the coal trade. The steel trade is brisk in all its branches. Quotations are as follows:—No. 1, 40s. 6d.; No. 3, 36s. 9d.; No. 4 foundry, 36s. 3d.; No. 4 forge, 35s. 6d. per ton net cash; ship plates, 67. to 67. 5s.; angles and bars, 57. 10s. to 57. 12s. 6d. sheets, 77. to 87.; cable iron, 77. 10s. to 87.; rails, 57. to 57. 7s. 6d. less 2½ per cent.; cast iron chairs, 27. 17s. 6d. to 37. 5s.; girders, 57. to 67.; wrought iron girders, 107. 10s. to 147. 10s. per ton.

Although the sale of pig iron through the year up to the present

exceeds that of last year, the increase in production is considerably larger, and consequently a surplus stock remains on hand, which is the chief cause of the depression and low prices. The Norton Foundry, which has been closed, is to be re-opened by a Middlesborough gentleman, and also the East Yorkshire Ironworks, it is rumoured, are to be re-opened. The Holly Gill iron mines, near Grosmont, an extensive property, was offered for sale by auction at Whitby last week. Mr. George Robson, of Kettlewell, bid 2000l., and there being no advance on that sum, the reserve of 5500l. was put in. Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co. have received an order for 16,000 tons of railway chairs from the Great Western Railway Co., and Mr. Sutherest, Guisbro' Ironworks, has received a large order for steel tramway sleepers and chairs. The Middlesborough shipments, compared with last week, show an increase in both pig and manufactured iron exported from the Tees. The Custom House returns are as follows:—Pig iron this week, 19,238 tons; last week, 17,550 tons; increase, 168 tons. Manufactured iron and steel this week, 8141 tons; last week, 3756 tons. The North-Eastern Railway traffic returns show an increase in revenue on minerals for the past week amounting to 2179l.

FAILURE IN THE IRON TRADE.—Mr. Edward Hutchinson, of the Bishop Auckland Ironworks, has filed his petition, who for many years was associated with the Skerne Ironworks before they were turned over to a limited company, and was for some time their manager before that company failed two or three years since. He took the Bishop Auckland works during the American spurt, owing to the collapse of which and the downward course of prices he lost money. The liabilities are over 30,000l., 20,000l. of which is unsecured. The assets are stated to be considerable, being estimated at equal to 15s. in the 1l. on the unsecured liabilities. A meeting of creditors is called for Sept. 6, next.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S VISIT TO YORK.—Extensive preparations are being made for the meeting of the British Association next week. The excursion of the members from York to the Cleveland district has been arranged to take place on the 8th prox. It was originally intended to have included the inspection of the Steel Works of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., as a leading feature in the trip, but this had to be abandoned owing to the refusal of the firm to grant leave. The arrangement as it stands now will include a run down the Tees, probably in one of the Commissioners' powerful steamboats; a visit to Bell Brothers Port Clarence Ironworks, an examination of the same firm's salt-bed workings at Saltburn, a trip out of the Tees along the coast as far as Marske and Saltburn, where those desirous of seeing the iron mines may inspect those belonging to the Messrs. Pease at Upleatham. Another excursion by train will be taken by Skelton, round Hunt Cliff Point to Skinninggrove and Loftus, where more mines can be seen and the old alum works.

The Cleveland Naturalists Field Club and University Extension Society held their last excursion for the season last Saturday. The locality visited was Loftus and Staithes. The party, after reaching Loftus by train, walked along the coast by Hummersea and Rockcliffe to Staithes. Rockcliffe, besides being one of the highest cliffs in England, gives one of the very best sections of the life zones of the middle and upper lias, and to the geological portion of the party the district proved to be a most interesting one.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Aug. 24.—The Steam Coal Trade continues brisk; it is, indeed, very active, and the late advance in price is well maintained. Shipments have been large during the present week. First-class steam coal is now 9s. per ton net in those rivers. A good business is also done in second-class coal, and steam small for manufacturing purposes are in good demand. In Durham the gas coal works are fully employed, most of the business done being in the fulfilment of contracts, but when these coals are sold in the open market higher prices are asked and realised. There is also an improved demand for second-class Durham coals, and there is also an increased demand for house coals. The prospect at present appears to be that the value of this coal will increase as the season advances. There is increased activity in the Durham coke trade, the demand from the West Coast having been much enlarged of late. The quantity sent across by Barnard Castle to Torbay for the Furness district has been very large of late. A fair tonnage is also sent by the Eden Valley and Carlisle routes to West Cumberland. It is, however, remarkable that prices for coke continue comparatively low; the production is evidently increased as the demand improves, and this keeps the rates down for contracts in the open market.

The exodus of miners and other workmen from those districts still continues; this is somewhat remarkable, as the reason can scarcely be found in an absolute lack of employment. The miners of this district have, however, always been accustomed to good wages, and the present rates of payment here are not sufficient to tempt them to remain when better fields can be found, and as emigration has gone on for many years from the district the men are well informed by their friends of the condition of the coal fields in America and Australia. At the Seaham Colliery coal work has now been renewed on the Harvey and Hutton seams. The explorations in the Maullin Seam are continued, and obstructions are being cleared away rapidly. One body was found in the course of last week, and the remaining bodies are expected to be recovered shortly.

There is little new to report in connection with the iron trade this week, and no change to note in quotations. No. 3 remains at the low price of 37s. Warrants are 37s. 9d. No. 3, but there are few purchasers and little business doing in warrants at present. Shipments have, however, been very large of late, and during the last fortnight there has been a very marked decline in the stock of Messrs. Connal's warrants, the contrast in this respect being such as to command very decided attention, when the quantities going into stock within the last two or three months are considered. The consumption at home during the past week has been quiet owing to the holidays caused by the Stockton races. Shipments, however, are expected to increase. The demand for manufactured iron continues to be good, and considerable orders are on hand. The platemakers are, with rare exceptions, fully employed. There is no change in prices. Furnace coke is from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per ton at the furnaces. At Middlesborough, on Tuesday, the market was better attended, and there was a more cheerful feeling, especially towards the close. There was, however, no rally of any consequence in prices. Warrants are less firm. Messrs. Connal's stock is now 186,268 tons, a slight increase on the week. The exports of pig-iron have been good, amounting for the week to 18,570 tons. A large quantity was sent to Scotland. Shipments to the Baltic and to France have been large. The foundry trade is somewhat dull. The general finished iron trade is unchanged. Prices of iron bars about 5l. 12s. 6d., ship-plates 6l.

THE AMERICAN STEEL TRADE.—An important decision that may affect the trade of this district with the United States has just been given. Hitherto all steel imported into the United States has borne the high duty assigned to steel generally, but it has recently been contended that the Siemens-Martin steel when containing less than a certain percentage of Carbon ought to be classed as iron, and instead of paying a duty of 5s. will pay under 3s. It has been decided by one of the American Courts that this view is correct, but the United States Government has appealed to the Supreme Court on the question, and should this Court uphold the decision of the Court below it will give a great stimulus to the trade in this class of goods. But so far this decision will not affect Bessemer steel. If the reduced duty is upheld it will lead to the exportation of steel for plates from this country. The trade between the Tyne and New York, Baltimore, &c., is rapidly increasing, regular lines of steamers are now established, and the voyage out and home is completed in about 26 days. If the American Government could be induced to relax the import duties on our coal, iron, and manufactures this trade would of course be rapidly increased.

The electric light has been introduced in the large marine engine works at Palmer's Works at Jarrow, and so far it has proved perfectly successful. The marine fitting shop is lighted by 16 lights each of a power of 2000 candles, the dynamo-machine being driven by an engine belonging to the works. The light is the Brush light, and it has been put down by Messrs. Hammond, of London. There

is a great amount of marine work at Jarrow at present, and the works proceed night and day. This light appears to be specially adapted for the purpose it has been applied to here, and if expense should warrant the conclusion already arrived at its use in the district is likely to be extended.

THE NEW GREAT WHEEL VOR TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In another column will be found the announcement of this company, which is established for the purpose of acquiring and working an extensive set adjoining the Great Wheel Vor, and Wheel Metal Mines on the west. These mines have produced more tin in an equal time than any other mines in Great Britain, or any other part of the world. This locality has been celebrated for its rich mineral deposits ever since the time of the Phenicians, and is one of the richest and best known historic mineral grounds. The great champion lodes of the district run through the company's property. The geological position is described as excellent, and nothing better could possibly be desired. The lodes intersect the junction of granite and clay-slate to the east and the west, and in such situations, as every Cornish miner knows, there is sure to be great mineral wealth. There is on record no instance of disappointment under the conditions, so to those who are influenced by sentimental considerations it will be interesting to be reminded that the Great Wheel Vor Mine is not without its historical association, for here in 1748 the first steam-engine in Cornwall was erected, and in 1815 the first Cornish stamping mill was set up.

Seeing that the magnificent lodes of the district traverse the whole length of the new company's set there can be little doubt that the New Great Wheel Vor will in due course become historic, and will be intimately associated with the best unfoldment of mining industry in Cornwall. But not only do the geological features indicate great riches but the wealth of the property has been clearly proved by practical workings. These operations, which have been carried on during a few months past, have revealed a metalliferous wealth that was altogether unanticipated and is almost without precedent. What is more striking still is that these discoveries have been made at a depth not exceeding 7 or 8 fms. They have been made in sinking and clearing two shafts on the line of the lodes, according to the recommendations of practical mining agents. The result has done more than justify the wisdom of these recommendations. In another column will be found some particulars of these operations and the results they have yielded. The undertaking is entitled to the best wishes of the miners of the neighbourhood; and those who have some acquaintance with mining matters declare that the success of this enterprise is beyond the reach of good wishes; it is assured by the geological conformation of the district, and by the discoveries actually made.

SPANISH MINES.

ALAMILLOS.—Aug. 17: The lode in the 130, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is large, but does not contain any ore to value. No improvement has taken place in the 130, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft. The lode in the 25, driving west of San Adriano shaft, continues unproductive. In the 70, driving east of San Victor Shaft, the lode became poor a few days ago. The lode in the 80, driving in the same direction, is producing stones of ore. The 80 cross-cut is being driven south of San Victor Shaft through hard granite. In the 70, driving west of San Victor Shaft, there is a very promising lode, which has improved in value, and produces 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, driving west of Judd's cross-cut, is small, and without lead. There is no change in San Felipe's shaft sinking below the 50. Gomez winze, sinking below the 115, and producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, will communicate with the 130 in a few days. Eusebio's winze, sinking below the 20, and worth 2 tons per fathom, has gone through 19 metres of valuable lode.

BUENA VENTURA.—Aug. 17: In the 40, driving east of Cox's engine-shaft, the lode is producing good stones of lead worth ½ ton per fathom, and the ground is easier for working. The lode in the 50, driving west of Cox's engine-shaft, is well defined, but does not contain any ore. The 40, driving in the same direction, is suspended while the men are sinking a winze to the 50. In the 20, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, a good length of ground has been opened up during the past fortnight, the lode being now valued at 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 30, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and producing ½ ton of ore per fathom, has fallen off a little in value. In the 30, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode produces a little lead, but not enough to value.

FORTUNA.—Aug. 17: In the 120, driving west of O'Shea's engine-shaft, there is a compact lode, opening up profitable ore ground at 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 70, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, has fallen off a little of late, its present value being ¾ ton per fathom. In the 80, driving in the same direction, there is a very large and promising lode, producing ¾ ton per fathom. There is also a large lode in the 30, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, worth ¾ ton per fathom, and inexpensive for working. In the same level, driving east of San Pedro's shaft, the lode is regular, but of no value at present. The 10, driving east of San Pedro's shaft, continues unproductive. In the 120, driving east of O'Shea's engine-shaft, the lode is very large and powerful, being composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, and worth 1 ton per fathom. The 100, driving east of Lowndes's shaft, is in contact with a large cross-course. The 90, driving east of San Tomas shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fathom, and temporarily suspended while the men are sinking below the 80 over it. Navarro's winze, sinking below the 110, is valued at ½ ton per fathom, and holed to the 120. In Juan's winze, sinking below the 110, the granite is very hard, and the lode small and unproductive.

Los Salidos: The lode in the 175, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. The 160, driving in the same direction, is suspended until pipes are fixed to ventilate the level. In the 175, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, there is a compact, productive, and regular lode, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 160, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, has passed through a strong cross-course, and reached the point of lode. The 145, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is passing through some disturbed ground, in which the lode seems not to exist. In the 130, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode (worth 2 tons per fathom) has become smaller during the past week. The lode in the 120, driving east of San Pablos shaft, is improving, being well-defined, and producing 1½ ton per fathom. The 80, driving west of Palgrave's shaft, is letting out more water, but does not contain any ore. Pepe's winze, sinking below the 65, is temporarily suspended in consequence of an increase of water. Frederico's winze is being sunk below the 120 through a valuable piece of ore ground, worth 3 tons per fathom. The usual quantity of ore was returned during the past month without causing any change of importance in the stopes, which are yielding fairly well at present. The ordinary surface work is kept on steadily, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the raisings for August at 300 tons.—San Anton Mine: The lode in the 45, driving east of Henty's engine-shaft, is large and strong, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 45, west from the bottom of Plata's winze, is being driven to meet the lode; the lode is valued at 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, driving north of Henty's engine-shaft, is large and very changeable; at present yielding fine lumps of ore, worth 1 ton per fathom. The same level, driving west of Henty's engine-shaft, is in contact with the main cross-course. The 45, driving west of Henty's engine-shaft, is also in the same cross-course, which has disarranged a piece of ground of considerable width in this part of the mine. Plata's winze, sinking below the 30, is complete to the 45. In Juan's winze, sinking below the 30, there is a strong and productive lode, worth 1½ ton per fathom.

San Francisco Mine: Great progress is being made in the 25 driving, east of San Francisco engine-shaft. In the 40, driving west of San Francisco engine-shaft, the lode consists chiefly of decomposed granite, with good stones of ore; worth ½ ton per fathom. The 25, driving in the same direction, is temporarily suspended until cooler weather improves the ventilation. The lode in the 15, driving west of Whim-shaft (north lode), has fallen off in value during the past fortnight. The 15, driving east of Whim lode (north shaft), is being opened up at an inexpensive and rapid rate. We still have a good deal of surface work to do in the 135 driving east of Peill's engine-shaft, which is composed chiefly of carbonate of lime. In the 120 driving east of Peill's engine-shaft the men are cross-cutting south, where we expect an improvement. The 105 driving east of San Francisco shaft continues to open good ore ground at 2 tons per fathom. The lode in No. 240 winze sinking below the 100 continues very good, at 4 tons per fathom.—Quintones Mine: The lode in the 100 driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft is small and poor. In the 90 driving in the direction the men are still cross-cutting towards the lode. The 55 driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft has fallen off a little in value, but the ground is favourable for driving, and the lode produces 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Majadahonda Mine: The 45 driving east of Santa Enriqueta shaft consists of decomposed granite and spots of ore. In the 70 driving east of San Francisco shaft the ground is hard for driving, and the lode small, producing ½ ton per fathom. The 70 driving east of San Francisco, No. 3 lode, is going through a hard bar of ground.

LINARES.—Aug. 17: In the 115 driving east of Warne's engine-shaft the ground is easy for driving, but the lode is not quite so good, its present value being 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 130, driving in the same direction, does not contain ore enough to value; ground very hard. The 130 driving west of Warne's engine-shaft produces occasional stones of ore, worth ¾ ton per fm. The lode in the 115 driving west of Warne's engine-shaft, and producing 1½ ton per fathom, has fallen off a little in value. In the 135 driving west of Peill's engine-shaft the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 120 driving west of Peill's engine-shaft is small, producing a little ore at ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 135 driving east of Peill's engine-shaft is composed chiefly of carbonate of lime. In the 120 driving east of Peill's engine-shaft the men are cross-cutting south, where we expect an improvement. The 105 driving east of San Francisco shaft continues to open good ore ground at 2 tons per fathom. The lode in No. 240 winze sinking below the 100 continues very good, at 4 tons per fathom.—Quintones Mine: The lode in the 100 driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft is small and poor. In the 90 driving in the direction the men are still cross-cutting towards the lode. The 55 driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft has fallen off a little in value, but the ground is favourable for driving, and the lode produces 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Majadahonda Mine: The 45 driving east of Santa Enriqueta shaft consists of decomposed granite and spots of ore. In the 70 driving east of San Francisco shaft the ground is hard for driving, and the lode small, producing ½ ton per fathom. The 70 driving east of San Francisco, No. 3 lode, is going through a hard bar of ground.

THARSIS COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.—We understand that the directors of the Tharsis Copper and Sulphur Company have just determined to carry out, though not in its entirety, the scheme mooted by the Chairman at the last annual meeting for the re-arrangement of the capital stock of the company. The proposal now

resolved upon is to make a call of 17. per share on the existing 77 shares, raising them thereby to 8l. New certificates will then be issued to the partners, in the proportion of eight 10l. for ten 8l., and the whole capital stock will thus be equalised at 10l. There will be no reduction or division in the present nominal value of the stock, as was at one time anticipated. It has been also agreed to issue share certificates payable to bearer, giving, however, to holders of stock the option of taking them in their own name or to bearer. It is understood that this arrangement is at the solicitation of the French shareholders, who have now a large holding in the company, as in the case of death great difficulties are experienced by them in obtaining letters of administration. An early meeting of the company will be held for the purpose of considering these points.—*Glasgow Herald.*

DIEU DONNE GOLD.—The directors announce the receipt of the first remittance of gold from their placers, which has been disposed of through Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., at the rate of 3l. 17s per oz.

LEAD MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.—An extraordinary feat has just been accomplished in the unwatering of the Magpie Lead Mines, 12 miles from Sheffield. The mine on Tuesday was freed of water to a depth of 95 fms. It has been a long, tedious, and perilous operation, the work having been commenced in March, 1873. The length of the drift or tunnel is close upon 2000 yards, and has been through hard rock all the way. The first distance of 700 yards was driven by hand labour, and the remainder has been accomplished by the aid of Schram's rock drills and dynamite. This mine, which has been worked at intervals for two or three hundred years, was re-opened in 1868 by the late Mr. T. Rawson Barker, Mr. Fairbairn, of Broomhall, and a few others, when they put down a 400-horse pumping engine, four plunger lifts of 17 inches diameter, and two bucket lifts, which, with other engines and machinery, cost over 12,000l., but even these were found inadequate to cope with the water, and after working the mine for two years at an expenditure in coal of over 300 tons monthly (when coal was at its highest price), they decided to stop the works and drive this level, although they had raised ore within these two years amounting to over 19,000l. The mine is 22½ yards deep, and the water had to be pumped to the surface. This level, which is just completed, lets the water run off at 150 yards, and it is expected that it will have cut off some the water which formerly found its way into the mine, and that there will not be much water to contend with in the lower workings. The tapping of the water into the level has been attended with considerable danger, for although the level has from time to time let some of the water down in the mine, yet there was at the time it was cut 35 yards head of water above them, which would give a pressure of over 55 lb. to the square inch. As a precaution a long hole was kept in advance of the fore-field, but if by any chance the shot had penetrated to the water and (made a hole 1 foot square, some of the men would probably have been drowned, for although a hole no larger than a man's hand was first made it had the effect of driving the men forward before the water with great force, putting out their lights, and causing them to have to grope their way in the dark as fast as they possibly could, the water following them with great force.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Aug. 20—Mynydd-Gorddu.	212	0	6	E. C. Goodhart and Co.
23—Foxdale.	110	11	7	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Aug. 19—Minera.	80	£4	1	Dillwyn and Co.
— ditto	35	4	1	ditto
— ditto	35	4	1	Villiers Spelter Co.
— ditto	35	3	10	Dillwyn and Co.
— ditto	90	2	10	ditto
— ditto	30	3	7	ditto
— ditto	28	3	4	ditto

WANTED, by a Gentleman, 42 years of age, married, with a family, AN APPOINTMENT as CASHIER and BOOK-KEEPER, &c., or any SITUATION OF TRUST. Good references for the last 20 years. Apply, "R. O.," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 28, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, for a BARYTES MINE in IRELAND, a competent MANAGER. Applications, stating qualifications and salary required, to be made to the Chairman, Duncun Bay Mineral Company (Limited), 52, South Castle-street, Liverpool, by the 31st August.

MINES SHARES.—I am a BUYER of FIVE HUNDRED TAMAR and ONE HUNDRED VAN LEAD MINE SHARES. Sellers please state lowest prices. I am a SELLER of the following. No reasonable offer refused for Tin Hills, South Darren, Organos Gold, Herodsfoot, East Craven Moor, East Botallack, Wheal Jane, and Grey's Brewery shares. Address, ALEX. J. DAVIDSON, care of Messrs. Deacon, 154, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. THOMSON AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. BANKERS: ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares. TREVINCE CONSOLS.—Attention is called to the report in this day's Journal. An important rise in the price of shares must take place—price 22s. 6d.

PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS, 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C. Transact business in every description of Stocks and Shares. ESTABLISHED 1869.—BANKERS: ALLIANCE.

TREVINCE CONSOLS. We have still a few shares left at £1 2s. 6d., which ought to be secured at once, as the mine is daily improving, and they must have a big rise very shortly. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Devonport and Tiverton and Grey's Breweries, New Gold Run, Gold Coast, Dingley Dell, and Dieu-Donne shares.

C. T. REEVES AND CO., (ESTABLISHED 1872.) STOCKBROKERS, 19, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND SHARES. Purchases and Sales of Home, Foreign, and Colonial Stocks and Shares made at the closest market prices either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

LOANS. Advances made on Stocks, Shares, and other negotiable Securities at equitable rates of interest.

Speculative accounts opened on favourable terms.

Special Business in Gold Mining Shares. C. T. R. and Co.'s Monthly Price List and Report on the Stock Markets sent post free on application.

FOR SALE the WHOLE or PART:—

20 E. Roman Grav., 15s.	300 New W. Caradon, 10s.	100 Wheal Jewell, 12s.
50 Prince of Wales, 14s.	300 East Crebor, 6s.	100 West Phoenix, 3s.
100 Sentein, 12s. 6d.	150 West Crebor, 9s.	50 South Devon United, 10s.
200 Priercliffe, 15s.	300 West Devon, 15s.	£1 12s. 6d.
100 East Blue Hill's, 11s.	120 Almada and Tiritos, 6s.	100 N. Zealand Kapanga, 7s. 6d.
20 Wh. Coates Unit, 30s	300 Hungarian Cop., £1	100 Tamar Silver-Lead and Fluor-Spar, 100 Okelet Tor, £1 1/4.
100 Old Shepherds, 7s. 6d.	paid, 12s. 6d.	50 South Darren, £1 1/4.
100 Mounts Bay Consols, 100	paid, offered, 100 Okelet Tor, £1 1/4.	
250 West Caradon, £1.	10 Peavor, £14.	

£500 Ruby and Dunderberg 10 per cent. Mortgage Debentures, payable half-yearly—June and December, redeemable at par for shares up to 1882.

Bankers—London and Provincial. Address, H. WILKINS, 1, Tamworth Villas, Tottenham.

M. T. VOSPER, 22, STOKE NEWINGTON ROAD, LONDON, N. Is in a position to enter into PRIVATE NEGOTIATIONS with persons desirous of obtaining SOUND MINING INVESTMENTS, and can give reliable information on most of the Devon and Cornish Mines lately started, such information to be considered confidential and privileged.

WANTED, the lowest price for Drake Walls, Lady Bertha, and Old Gunnislake Shares, for which he enquires.—August 18, 1881.

M. R. THOMAS SPARGO, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. Mr. SPARGO's Guide to Investors for the month of September will contain full authentic and trustworthy information respecting all British and Foreign Mines, Review of Cost-book and Limited Liability System &c. Post free 6d.

WILLIAM M. VIVIAN, M. Inst. M.E., EXAMINES and REPORTS on MINERAL PROPERTIES, also PREPARES PRIVATE REPORTS on new concerns for intending investors. Estimates given for erecting Machinery, Pitwork, Sidings, and Developing Mines. Ten years' experience. Highest references. Terms low. ADDRESS—LLANTISANT, SOUTH WALES.

J. S. MERRY, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, SWANSEA, SUPPLIES ASSAY OFFICE REQUIREMENTS AND RE-AGENTS

NEW GREAT WHEEL VOR TIN MINE is surrounded by rich Mines, and is immediately adjoining thereto. It is in the same geological formation from which have been produced enormous riches in many of the best Mines in Cornwall. Amongst them may be named Great Wheel Vor, the most extensive and productive for Tin ever discovered; also Wheal Abraham, which produced nearly £2,000,000, Wheal Metal upwards of £200,000, Godolphin £200,000, and Great Work £200,000. A tabulated statement, published in 1864, shows that the Mines in the western district of Cornwall, upon an outlay of £809,411, divided amongst the Shareholders a total profit of £3,337,454, and that the selling value in 1863 was no less than £1,642,166.

THE NEW GREAT WHEEL VOR TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000, DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

2s. 6d. to be paid on application, and 7s. 6d. on allotment. The balance of 10s., if required, to be paid in instalments of not more than 2s. 6d. each, and at intervals of not less than three months. It is, however, fully expected that no further calls will be necessary.

70,000 Shares only to be allotted, the remaining 30,000 Shares with 10s. paid being taken by the Vendors in part payment.

Allotments will be made pro rata.

The Vendors guarantee a dividend of Seven and a half per cent. per annum for two years, to provide for which the Directors are authorised to retain £7,500 out of the purchase money.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. O. G. LAMBART, 7, Albemarle Street.
WM. McCULLOCH, Esq. (Messrs. H. J. McCulloch and Sons), Civil and Mining Engineer, Gresham House.
Sir RICHARD GETHIN, Bart., 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.
Capt. PEYTON, Runwell Terrace, Southend-on-Sea.
J. C. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Creevelea House, Southend-on-Sea.

BANKERS.

ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HANCOCK, SHARP, and HALES, 74, King William Street, E.C.

AUDITOR.

RICHARD MITCHELL, Esq., Mildmay Chambers, Bishopsgate Street Within.

SECRETARY.

Mr. W. S. LAMBERT.

OFFICES—1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is established for the purpose of acquiring and working an extensive sett known as the New Great Wheel Vor, situated Breage, near Helston, in the county of Cornwall, and adjoining the Great Wheel Vor and Wheal Metal Mines on the West. These mines produced more tin in an equal time than any other mines in Great Britain, or any other part of the world. For many years the returns therefrom varied from £10,000 to £12,000 per month, leaving a profit to the shareholders of about £4000 per ton, according to the sampling. The price of tin at the time was only £40 per ton, while the present price is about £90 per ton, and is likely to be much higher.

The champion lodes of the Great Wheel Vor lie to the north of Helston, and in the gray-slate formation east of the range of the granite hills. The locality has been celebrated for its rich mineral deposits ever since the time of the Phoenicians, and is one of the richest and best known historic mineral grounds.

The lodes intersect the junction of granite and clay-slate, and such intersections, according to all experience in Cornwall, are certain indications of great mineral wealth. In no instance in the county has a similar formation failed to produce enormous riches in ore. The geological features are analogous to those of all the best mines in Cornwall.

Several thousand pounds have already been expended in opening upon the backs of the lodes, in driving adits, levels, &c. The present company will profit in many ways by this large outlay. It is important to note that the outlay incurred on these particular lodes has, in former times, been rewarded by extraordinary profits.

The late Mr. John Gundry, of Goldsithney—than whom a better judge of mining property could not be named—reopened the Great Wheel Vor, adjoining, and his intelligence and perseverance were rewarded by an enormous yield of mineral wealth.

During the few years that Mr. Gundry directed the operations a total value of £4,000,000 was returned, and at that time the price of tin ranged from £30 to £40 per ton. The same yield, if estimated at the present price, would have represented from nine to ten millions sterling.

The Great Wheel Vor Mine is not without its historical association, for here, in 1748, the first steam engine in Cornwall was

erected, and in 1815 the first Cornish stamping-mill was set up. As late as the year 1873 the mine was in full operation, and was only closed in consequence of the serious fall in the price of tin at that time, and the cost of working at so great a depth. Four hundred persons were then employed at the mine, and some of the best and most powerful machinery in Cornwall was in operation at the surface, and in the extensive ramifications of the underground workings. The depth of the mine is upwards of half-a-mile, and in the old workings enormous deposits of tin were brought to view. There can be no doubt that when the new workings are further developed in the New Great Wheel Vor they will yield results equally profitable.

The company's grant of land is of considerable extent, the line upon the course of the lodes being half a mile from east to west, and traversed for its entire length by the Champion lodes of the district. The traversing of the sett by these rich and well-known lodes completely sets at rest all doubts respecting the value of this enterprise.

The property is held under a lease from Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Popham, of Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall, subject to a royalty of 1-20th of the total produce of ore, with a dead rent of £15 per annum, which will merge into the royalty.

The directors have been recommended to expend a sum of £6000 in sinking shafts on the line of the lodes, and are advised that such outlay will realise an enormous return; they, therefore, propose to proceed with these works as rapidly as possible. They feel confident that they will soon be in a position to declare a handsome dividend to the shareholders.

Some of the best mining authorities in Cornwall have been consulted, and their reports are appended. They without exception bear testimony to the extraordinary wealth of the deposits in this sett, and express their unanimous conviction that the success of this undertaking will prove not less than that of the Great Wheel Vor when in the meridian of its prosperity.

Among these authorities are:

1. Mr. B. JOHNS, Mineral Agent to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall.
2. Capt. HENRY COWLING, Camborne, Cornwall.

3. Capt. E. R. RIDINGTON, Underground Agent at the Great Wheel Vor Mine (up to time of its closing).
4. Capt. JOSEPH PRISK, Manager of the Lovell Mines Wendron, and the Phoenix United Mines, Liskeard.
5. ROBERT SYMONS, Esq., Mineral Surveyor, Truro, Cornwall.
6. GEORGE HENWOOD, M.E., Maidenhead, Berks.

Fully impressed with the exceptional value of this Mine the Directors offer the Shares to the Public, being satisfied that such an opportunity for profitable investment does not often occur.

The only Contracts entered into are two, between Thomas Spargo, of the one part, and C. W. Morgan, Trustee on behalf of the Company, of the other part, dated respectively the 21st day of May and 8th day of August, 1881.

Copies of these Contracts and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Offices, either of the Company or of their Solicitors, where Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained.

The accompanying map shows the position of the mine, its geological surroundings and its peculiarly central situation among the rich tin mines of the district, extending over a space of many miles, and it proves that no better position could possibly be desired by the most experienced or fastidious shareholder.

This map inferentially bears out the statements of the eminent authorities above quoted, and the statements of returns of ores drawn from official sources and inserted thereon show the enormous values that have actually been realized.

Should no allotment take place, the money paid on application will be returned in full.

A deputation of the Directors accompanied by the Solicitor to the Company inspected the mine on the 9th and 10th August, to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of the statements set forth in the Prospectus.

During their stay in the mine blasting operations were being carried on at a depth of 40 feet only, from which rich rocks of tin ore were taken and can be seen at the offices of the Company.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

ROYAL ROUTE VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS by Royal Mail Steamer, COLUMBA or IONA, from GLASGOW daily at 7 A.M., and from GREENOCK at 9 A.M., conveying PASSENGERS for OBAN, NORTH and WEST HIGHLANDS.
Official Guide Book, 2d., Illustrated Copies, 6d. and 1s., by post, or at Euston, St. Pancras, King's Cross Railway Bookstalls, London.
Bill, with Map and Tourist Fares, free by post, from the Owner, Mr. DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

M. R. P. S. HAMILTON (late Chief Commissioner of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia), PRACTICAL GEOLOGIST, MINING AGENT, and MINING ENGINEER, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
PURCHASES and SALES of MINING PROPERTY effected, with careful regard to the interests of clients.

NEW PENROSE TIN AND COPPER MINE.—A considerable improvement is reported from this Mine, and it is expected a change of ground and deposit ore will be met with, where the SHARES MUST ADVANCE IN PRICE. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. The shares are at 20s. each—the cheapest in Cornwall. It is a legitimate and honest undertaking.
The fullest information and particulars may be had from the Secretaries, Messrs. THOMPSON and SON, Plymouth.

LEGITIMATE AND ADVANCING MINES.—A LIST of the MOST SECURE MINES, with their present and future prospects, selected for profitable investment, with remarks on the present mode of forming Mining Companies to the injury of fair mining enterprise, is being published by Messrs. THOMPSON and SON, Plymouth, and will be forwarded post free on application.

THE MINING INQUIRY OFFICE
262, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS:—If our readers will refer to our remarks last week and the week before they will see for themselves that none of the mines we favourably mentioned have declined in value, and that some have very materially advanced. For instance, West Kitty have risen 27. each. West Polbreens have advanced quite 7s. 6d. per share. New Kittys have been in considerable demand at a rise of about 12s. 6d. each. East Pools are 20s. higher, and the mines themselves improve. Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, &c., have likewise shared in the general upward movement. And this is only the beginning of a demand for these valuable shares, which it will be, we think (judging from the quarters from whence the buying orders come), impossible ere long to meet. Indeed already this state of matters exists as far as West Kitty is concerned, and has been experienced for some time. No one is putting up West Kittys; the mine itself is creating the demand. Now the public want to come in and cannot, and the leading shareholders, who have had the mine most carefully inspected, cling to their shares as to dear life, and to all appearances look to this mine for substantial dividends, and that ere long. This is a dead lock we have predicted in these columns for some time, as our numerous readers well know, and what advanced prices will bring out sellers we cannot tell. In this dilemma buyers are turning to New Kitty and West Polbreens, the demand for and rise in these shares. New Kittys not only adjoins West Kitty but Wheel Kittys as well; and until very lately we have never had such a demand for any shares as we have had for New Kittys within the past few days. The public appear to be determined, at any rate, not to delay here an hour longer; thus any number of New Kittys shares can be sold, and there is not one shareholder in this favourite mine who cannot make a handsome profit if he likes to sell. The shares are strong at 27. to 27½, and at this moment can be easily dealt in. A rise appears imminent. Here again, as in West Kitty, our readers should remember there are no flashy reports and nothing put forward to influence the markets. As to West Polbreens, that mine has been an equal favourite, and the shares have been freely dealt in. We do not wonder at the surprise evinced by correspondents in the face of facts known to them as to the low prices of shares in New Kitty and West Polbreens. We can only account for it from the fact that the public invariably wait until a great rise has taken place before they buy. West Kitty was a remarkable instance of this fact, as many of our valued correspondents can bear witness. But both West Polbreens and New Kitty, adjoining mines, are in far greater favour than West Kitty was at similar quotations, and West Kitty (we are really sorry to record it for the sake of the disappointed ones) are at 9½, buyers. We are not prophets, nor the sons of prophets, but we have had no reason yet assigned why New Kittys ought not to be at 47. now, nor why West Polbreens should not be at a like figure. These are, indeed, statements which we run no risk in making, considering the splendid situation of New Kitty, and the significant fact that West Polbreens has no less than 500 fms. run of ground on the rich West Kitty and Kittys lode—a lode which has never failed yet, and which is more than likely to be as rich in these mines as in other places. Seeing that West Polbreens are now at 17. 12s. 6d. to 17. 17s. 6d., and New Kittys are at 27. 5s. to 27. 10s., and seeing the very large margin for a great rise in the market value of these securities, we are of opinion that the public will act wisely by acting with more than ordinary promptitude and vigour in buying these shares.

The Dolcoath meeting was a splendid success. We now emphasise what we said respecting this magnificent property last week. We offer to the manager and his staff our most hearty congratulations. They deserve the success achieved, although it will not gladden every heart. Dolcoath, like every other mine of merit, has its supercilious detractors. It is the way some men have of doing business to put facts in a dishonest light. Such roundabout methods to buy shares find too much countenance. Capt. Thomas has acted wisely by being silent as far as his critics are concerned, and he spoke words of truth at the meeting when he said that "their course of action, as the adventurers knew, had been sometimes criticised in the newspapers as well as by persons who do not know what they were talking about; but they had not taken much notice of these criticisms, because they were confident that they were right, and those who knew that they were right could afford to wait." To answer nothing at all may require self-restraint, but it is a practice the wisdom of which suggests itself to every thoughtful mind. The general prospects of mining in Cornwall appear to be steadily improving, and there can be no doubt that those who are at this moment interested in the sound dividend and progressive mines, which are well known in intelligent circles, have cause for congratulation.

N.B.—LATEST CORNISH MARKET NEWS.—East Pool in good request, with scarcity of shares. West Kitty difficult to obtain at advancing prices. Mine showing not the slightest indication of falling off at any point. Dolcoath operators for the rise taking their profits in a few instances. New Kittys shares in good demand at Redruth at 27. to 27. 5s. West Polbreens quoted 17½ to 18½, and prospects reported as being more than of an ordinarily encouraging character. The tin market is considered to be in a sound condition, and as appears from the demand for leading shares the immediate future is being anticipated with confidence.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The market at this time of the year is usually dull, and the present is no exception to the rule. But for a further rise in West Kitty shares and an enquiry for New Kitty and West Polbreens shares, on the strength of the advance in price and prospects of West Kitty, there has really been no feature.

We have been censured in many quarters for supposed opposition to West Kitty Mine, but we have never questioned the value of the property; yet we naturally thought shares at a price too high, considering that dividends cannot be paid until the claim of the vendors has been liquidated. It is, however, asserted by those who are well informed and qualified to judge that the price will reach 15½, and it will not be surprising if this assertion is verified, with the means adopted to support the market. We fully believe that both West Polbreens and New Kittys will immediately advance; intending purchasers should, therefore, lose no time in sending their orders.

The depression now existing is really a most favourable time for bona fide investors to buy low-priced shares, as it is almost certain that a reaction will set in very shortly. It is only necessary to seek sound advice, and avoid the many questionable companies which have of late been introduced, to realise good profits even before the close of the year. The future of the metal market is most encouraging, and it is believed that better prices for tin, copper, and lead will be ruling ere long.

Wheel Crebor should be carefully watched, as an improvement may occur at any time; indeed, so confident are we that increased dividends will be paid by and-by, that we do not hesitate to strongly recommend the shares at present price.

Prince of Wales and Parys Copper shares are excellent speculations. We also think that good profits could be made by an outlay in all or any of the following mines:—Wheel Bassett, Wheel Uny, East Blue Hills, West Crebor, North D'Ereby Mountain, Carnarvon Copper, Sortridge, Devon Friendship, North Herodsfoot and Bratsberg. We have no space to give particulars of these mines, all of which are well known, but we can supply any information required on application.

76, Old Broad-street, Aug. 26.

CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for July is 15. They have consumed 1400 tons of coal, and lifted 10·3 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,400,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Dolcoath—65 in.	Millions	59·5
Mellancar—76 in.		52·8
Mellancar—Gundry's 80 in.		50·6
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.		67·7
West Wheal Seton—Rule's 70 in.		73·1

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—Messrs. J. B. Spence and Co. (Aug. 20)
—Acetate of Lime: Good brown, 12½. 10s. per ton.—Alum: Loose lump, 54. 15s.—Ammonia: Murate, 30½.—Acid: Oxalic, 4½d. per lb.—Arsenic: Best white powder, 10½. 5s.—Bleaching Powder: 42. 13s.—Borax: Refined English, 62½. 10s.—Copperas: Green, 40s.—Copper: Sulphate, 19½. 10s.—Magnesia: Epsom Salts, 24. 15s.—Nitrate of Lead: 26½.—Nitrate of Soda: 14s. 3d.—Potash: Best British yellow Prussiate, 10d. per lb.—Soda: Cream caustic, 8½. 15s.—Sugar of Lead: White, 33½.—Sulphate of Zinc: 8½. 10s.—Sulphur: Roll, 9½.—White Lead: 19½. 10s.—Brimstone: Best thirds, 6½. 7s. 6d.—China-clay: 20s.—Ochre: No. 15.—Oxide of Zinc: New Jersey, 24½.—Copper: Best Ingot, 66½.—Pig-Iron: No. 3 Foundry, 37½.—Spelter: English, 15½. 15s.—Tin: British common block, 94½.—Cream of Tartar: Crystals, 12½.

POSTPONEMENT OF INTENDED SALE BY AUCTION.

THE INTENDED SALE, BY AUCTION, of GARESFIELD and ESTATE, comprising 1900 acres, more or less, of FREEHOLD COAL; 500 acres, more or less, of FREEHOLD FIRE-CLAY; 50 acres, more or less, of LEASEHOLD COAL; 570 acres, more or less, of LEASEHOLD FIRE-CLAY; and 500 acres, more or less, of LAND; and the MINES OF COAL under the estate of Ravenside, containing 295 acres, more or less, all situate in the parish of Ryton in the county of Durham,
IS TEMPORARILY POSTPONED.

A time for the sale will be stated in future advertisements, unless the properties are previously sold by private contract.
Offers to buy by private contract may be sent to, and copies of the particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. CLAYTON and GIBSON, Solicitors, Guildhall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a SLATE QUARRY in MERIONETHSHIRE, upon the development of which nearly £25,000 has been spent by present owners. The VEIN OF SLATE is the same as has been proved by surrounding quarries, and is being worked by them to a large extent. Over £1400 worth of slates have been sold from this quarry, and the property is only parted with in consequence of the owner's capital not being sufficient for further development. Further information will be given to bona fide enquirers on application to Mr. G. W. GRIFFITHS, Mount Pleasant, Machynlleth, North Wales; or to TRIBE, CLARKE, and CO., Albion Chambers, Bristol.

TO CAPITALISTS, PROMOTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, on liberal terms, the LEASE of a FIRST-CLASS ROOFING and SLAB SLATE QUARRY in the Delabole District. Facilities for shipment direct from the Pit.
Also, SPATHOSE, HEMATITE, and MANGANIFEROUS IRON, TIN, LEAD, and CHINA-CLAY properties.
For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. CRAPP, St. Columb, Cornwall.

TO PROMOTERS OF COMPANIES.

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE ANTIMONY SETTS that has been offered to the public for many a long year MAY NOW BE OBTAINED. Whole rocks of the above ore can be seen at surface, weighing from ½ to 1 cwt., in a rock.
To treat for the same, apply to W. PAYNTER, Jun., Wadebridge.

TEN 80 ton COAL TRUCKS, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at HEREFORD. The trucks are between seven and eight years old, and are in excellent condition, having been thoroughly repaired.
Apply to Mr. SHELLARD, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Hereford.

FLUOR SPAR FOR SALE, splendid qualities, from ONE HUNDRED to FIVE HUNDRED TONS.
Price and samples on application to the Secretary, Tamar Silver-Lead and Fluor-Spar Mining Company (Limited), 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

STEEL WHEELS AND AXLES—SPECIAL LOT TAKEN IN EXCHANGE (good as new).—THIRTY SETS 10 in. WHEELS, 1½ in. new steel axles, fast or loose, any gauge, inside bearings, only 14s. 3d. per set.
Apply, "HANSELL," Canal Works, Sheffield.

A MINING ENGINEER, who has had considerable experience in the REDUCTION of GOLD ORES in various parts of the world, and has just returned from Africa on completion of an engagement there, is NOW OPEN FOR AN ENGAGEMENT. Can give testimonials of the highest class.
Address, "X. Y. Z.," Post Office, Lee Bridge, Lewisham.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENT TO FORM a COMPANY, to WORK a BONA-FIDE MINERAL PROPERTY in CORNWALL. Free from ordinary risk—no bubble scheme. Correspondence desired and promptly attended to.
Address, "Argus" MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND CORNISH CRUSHING MILL. Must be in good order, and completely equipped with rollers not less than 2 ft. diameter, raff wheel, circular riddle, shafting, bearings, &c.
Full particulars, with price (delivered at Conway Station), by letter to H. GIELGUD, 65, Gracechurch-street, London.

WANTED, a ROCK-BORING MACHINE.—Address, stating maker's name, size of drill, and price, to "A. I.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, by a thoroughly practical MINE MANAGER, a SITUATION in same capacity, abroad preferred. Fifteen years' experience in different countries of Europe, and has a knowledge of several European Languages. Excellent references. Assays for copper and silver-lead. Age thirty-five. Good constitution.
Address, "Fulano," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street.

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MUSWELL HILL, LONDON.

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For terms and particulars, write to the Principal.

FOR SALE OR HIRE, ONE HUNDRED to TWO HUNDRED or MORE 3½ and 4-yard END TIP WAGONS; also several 8 in. and 13 in. cylinder TANK LOCOMOTIVES, and other CONTRACTOR'S PLANT, equal to new.
Apply, JOHN DICKSON, Jun., or A. C. BETTS, New North Works, Bootle, near Liverpool.

FOR SALE, a 60-inch PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder nearly new.
Apply to Capt. EDDY, Wheal Uny, Redruth.

FOR SALE, a 30 H.P. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; with link-motion reversing gear, has drum and gearing complete for winding and pumping.
Also a 6 H.P. PORTABLE WINDING and PUMPING ENGINE.
Also a 6 H.P. PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINE.
Apply to—
BARROWS and STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

LA CALDAS FREEHOLD MALACHITE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Business in these Shares at close Market Prices.
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LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of \$15,000—SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS PER SHARE—out of the profits for the month of July, PAYABLE on 1st September, leaving at credit of Reserve Fund, \$58,369 63 c.
F. ANDREWS, London Registrar.
21, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

MINE "EL CALLAO,"
GUAYANA, VENEZUELA

COUPONS OF SHARES..... 322

Gold in bars produced in the month of June, 1881, and remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London, 6909·42 ozs.
DIVIDEND distributed for each coupon, \$200.
(Signed) A. J. CAGNINACCI, Vice-President.
(Signed) VICTOR J. GRILLET, Treasurer.

ALEXANDER SMITH, M. Inst. C. E., CONSULTING ENGINEER and VALUER of IRONWORKS, MINING, RAILWAY, ENGINEERING, and other PROPERTY, PLANT, and MACHINERY, 1, PRIORY STREET, DUDLEY

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valuations for Stock Taken or any other purpose upon very reasonable terms.

THE NEWQUAY MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS for PREFERRED SHARES will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, August the 30th, for both TOWN and COUNTRY.
By Order, W. SKINNER, Secretary (pro tem.)

THE NEWQUAY MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts.

Share Capital £150,000, divided into £50,000 Seven per Cent. Preferred Shares, £100,000 Ordinary Shares.

Issue of 40,000 Preferred Shares of £1 each, 10,000 of which are reserved for allotment to the vendor, bearing 7 per cent. interest.
These Preferred Shares are entitled to a preferential cumulative dividend of 7 per cent., and after the holders of the Ordinary Shares shall have received the same dividend (7 per cent.) to a pro rata participation in the balance of profit remaining for distribution among the shareholders.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD FIDLER, Esq., Director of the Wigan and Whiston Coal Company (Limited), 27, Brompton Avenue, Liverpool.
C. M. HOLLAND, Esq., Director of the White Moss Coal Company (Limited), Field House, Chester.

*DUNCAN MACGREGOR, Esq., Newquay, Cornwall.
FRANCIS RETALLACK, Esq., J.P., Chytane, Grampound Road, Cornwall.

W. ROBINSON SMITH, Esq., Swansea.

* Will join the Board on completion of purchase.

BANKERS.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, WILLIAMS, and GRYLLS, City Bank, Truro; or their London Agents—

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, and CO., Lombard Street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. VALLANCE and VALLANCE, 20, Essex Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. SMITH and LAWRENCE, Swansea.
BROKERS—T. and T. G. IRVINE, 7, India Buildings, Liverpool.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
Messrs. RICKARD BROTHERS, 35, Queen Victoria Street, London.

RESIDENT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST—Mr. W. KEEN, M.R.S.M., SECRETARY (ad int.)—Mr. W. SKINNER.

OFFICES.

LOMBARD HOUSE, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON; and NEWQUAY, CORNWALL.

Prospectuses, with Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained from the Brokers and Secretary of the company.

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Colonial Mining Properties, Metals or Minerals examined or reported on. Terms moderate.
References in England: Messrs. JOSEPH MATTHEWS and Co., Engineers and Ironfounders, Tavistock, Devon.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 10, and sold at Swansea, Aug. 23.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Betta Cove.....120	6½	£3 10 0	0	Berehaven .. 71	6½	£3 13 0	0
ditto.....120	6½	3 10 0	6	Carracedo .. 69	11½	6 7 6	6
ditto.....120	6½	3 9 0	0	ditto..... 6	17½	9 14 6	6
ditto.....120	6½	3 8 0	0	ditto..... 22	6½	3 9 0	0
ditto..... 8	20	11 3 6	6	Burnt Ore .. 85	2½	0 13 0	0
ditto.....114	7	3 11 6	6	Copper Resl. 17	7½	3 3 0	0
ditto.....113	7	3 10 6	6	ditto..... 9	9½	5 0 0	0
ditto.....113	7	3 12 0	0	Cambrian Ore 9	6½	3 9 0	0
Union Ore .. 99	11	5 16 6	6	ditto..... 8	12½	6 14 0	0
ditto..... 99	11	5 17 0	0	Copper Ore .. 17	29	16 17 6	6
ditto..... 99	10½	5 17 0	0	Italian Ore .. 11	13½	7 19 0	0
ditto..... 99	10½	5 17 0	0	Copper Matte 8	27½	16 9 0	0
Berehaven .. 72	6½	3 13 0	0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Betta Cove	328	£2973 1 6	Copper Residue ..	24	£ 88 11 0
Union	396	231 2 6	Cambrian Ore ..	17	84 13 0
Berehaven	183	521 19 0	Copper Ore ..	17	286 17 6
Carracedo Ore ..	97	574 13 6	Italian Ore ..	8	27 9 0
Burnt Ore	85	55 5 0	Copper Matte ..	8	131 12 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
P. Grenfell and Sons	129½	£ 458 2 6
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	110	657 7 6
Vivian and Sons	198½	591 17 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	37½	1,969 13 0
Charles Lambert and Co.	125½	556 13 0
Landore Copper Company	324	1,622 3 6
Cape Copper Company	360	1,263 0 0
Total.....	1626	£ 7,118 4 0

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

21 cwt. Produce.	Price.	Per unit.	Standard
Whole sale .. 1626	8½	£4 7 6	10s. 9½d. £79 11 3

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 3, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Aug. 18.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols.....109	£1 1 0	0	South Caradon	40	£8 12 6
ditto.....103	1 4 6	6	Wheal Crebor	94	3 1 6
ditto..... 93	1 0 0	0	ditto..... 89	21 0	0
ditto..... 96	1 0 0	0	ditto..... 89	3 7 6	6
ditto..... 89	1 4 6	6	ditto..... 79	3 4 6	6
ditto..... 82	1 1 0	0	ditto..... 77	2 19 6	6
ditto..... 74	1 1 0	0	South Devon United.. 78	2 18 0	0
ditto..... 69	4 13 0	0	ditto..... 74	2 1 6	6
ditto..... 46	1 6 0	0	ditto..... 68	3 3 0	0
ditto..... 43	5 5 0	0	ditto..... 30	7 13 0	0
South Caradon	109	1 2 0	Marke Valley	80	4 0 0
ditto..... 87	3 17 0	0	ditto..... 55	1 17 6	6
ditto..... 85	4 9 0	0	ditto..... 40	1 12 6	6
ditto..... 84	3 10 6	6	Bedford United	70	2 13 6
ditto..... 74	5 12 6	6	Phenix.....	30	4 19 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con. 809	£1313 17 0	Marke Valley	175	£ 488 2 6
South Caradon ... 470	1880 11 0	Bedford United ...	70	187 5 0
Wheal Crebor..... 470	1332 12 6	Phoenix.....	30	149 10 0
South Devon Uni. 250	823 9 0			

Average standard..... £ 96 13 0 | Average produce 5½
Average price per ton £2 15 0
Quantity of ore..... 2234 tons | Quantity of fine copper, 127 tons 9 cwt.
Amount of money £6174 7 0
LAST SALE.—Average standard..... £ 87 14 0 | Average produce 7½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £ 89 2 0 | Produce, 7½

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons.....	575	£1451 6 6
Grenfell and Sons.....	268	857 0 9
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	409	983 10 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	474½	1272 9 3
Mason and Elkington.....	145	446 18 0
Charles Lambert	363½	1187 2 3
Total.....	2234	£6174 7 0

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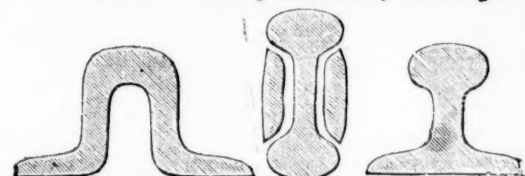
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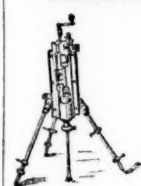
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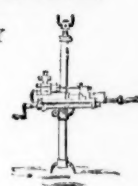
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3000	West Crebora, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>tailstock</i>	10	0	0	—	—	—	—
102400	West Devon Consols, <i>c</i> , <i>Calstock</i>	0	5	0	—	1½	¾	¾
10000	West Godolphin, <i>c</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>Beaure</i>	0	0	15	—	1	1½	—
12000	West Holway,* <i>l</i> , <i>Flintshire</i>	1	0	0	—	2	1½	2
6000	West Kitty, <i>c</i> , <i>St. Agnes</i>	0	12	0	—	8½	1½	¾
20000	W. Lisburne,* <i>l</i> , (<i>l</i> , <i>h</i> , <i>sl</i>), <i>Cardigan</i>	1	0	0	—	13	1½	1½
3000	West Mary Ann, <i>l</i> , <i>Menheniot</i>	1	13	0	—	1	¾	1
12000	West Phoenix, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>Linkinhorne</i>	0	12	8	—	1½	1½	1½
10000	West Polkenn, <i>c</i> , <i>St. Agnes</i>	0	2	0	—	1½	1½	2
10000	West Poldice,* <i>l</i> , <i>St. Agnes</i>	5	10	0	—	7½	6¼	7
10000	West Vor,* <i>l</i> , <i>Helston</i>	2	0	0	—	2	—	—
2048	West Wheal Frances, <i>c</i> , <i>Illogan</i>	3	1	3	—	12	1½	2
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12000	West Wye Valley,* <i>l</i> , <i>Montgomery</i>	3	0	0	—	14	1½	1½
6000	Wheal Agar, <i>c</i> , <i>Illogan</i>	14	6	0	—	16	15½	16½
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12000	Wheal Lusk, <i>l</i> , <i>Callington</i>	0	0	7	—	—	—	—
2000	Wheal Lusk, <i>l</i> , <i>St. Aust</i>	7	3	0	—	—	—	—
8000	Wheal Prussia, <i>l</i> , <i>Cardarvan</i>	2	0	0	—	1½	1½	1½
8000	Wheal Sisters, <i>l</i> , <i>Levant</i>	3	5	0	—	2½	2	2½
4096	Wheal Uny, <i>l</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>Redruth</i>	15	15	—	—	2	1½	2
4000	Ystwith,* <i>l</i> , <i>Cardigan</i>	1	0	0	—	—	—	—

bl, blende; *c*, copper; *g*, gold; *l*, lead; *s*, silver; *sl*, slate; *st*, *st*, silver-lead; *t*, *g*, *z*, *zinc*; *i*, iron; *a*, arsenic.

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bl, blende; *c*, copper; *g*, gold; *l*, lead; *s*, silver; *sl*, slate;
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10000	20	Do, Do, 7 per cent. Preference ..	all.	24½ 25½
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294200	Stk.	Do, 4 per cent. Deb. Stock.	100	104 106
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10000	Stk.	Imperial Continental	100	192 195
38650	Stk.	Imperial Continental	100	198 203
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51000	Stk.	South Metropolitan, A.	100	207 212
50000	Stk.	Ditto, ditto	100	207 212

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3050	10	Birkenhead, Ordinary	all	5 9/16
3000	10	Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference	all	10 1/11
9290	10	Bristol [L]	10	13 1/2
25000	10	Bordeaux Tram & Omnibus [L]	all	10 10/16
3200	10	Chester [L]	all	—
24000	10	Dublin	all	—
14500	10	Edinburgh Street Tramways	all	13 1/2
14500	10	Glasgow Tramway & Omnl. [L]	9	14 1/2
10000	10	Hughes Lane Tram. & Tram. works	all	9 1/2
7500	10	Hull Street Tramways	all	9 1/2
7500	10	Imperial [L]	all	10 1/2
34000	10	Liverpool Unit. Tram & Om. [L]	all	9 1/2
25000	10	London [L]	all	14 1/2
15000	10	London Street Tramways	all	10 1/2
60000	10	North Metropolitan	all	15 1/2
15000	10	Nottingham and District [L]	all	8 1/2
18947	10	Provincial [L]	all	10 1/2
5000	10	Sheffield	all	6
6000	10	Southampton	all	6
6000	10	Sunderland [L]	all	4 1/2
10000	10	Swansea [L]	all	6
12000	10	Tramways of France [L]	all	6 1/2

BANKS

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES				
Shares.		Pt.		Clas. pr.
Stk.	Anglo-American	100	0 ...	50 50%
10	Brazilian Submarine	10	0 ...	10% 10%
10	Cuba	10	0 ...	9% 10
10	Direct Spanish	9	0 ...	5 5%
20	Direct United States Cable ...	20	0 ...	10% 10%
10	Eastern	10	0 ...	10% 10%
10	East. Exten. Austr. and China	10	0 ...	10% 10%
10	German Union	10	0 ...	10% 10%
10	Great Northern	10	0 ...	13 13%
25	Indo-European	25	0 ...	28 28
10	London Platino Brazilian	10	0 ...	5% 5%

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